

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

The Kissinger years

The time has come to sum up the legacy of that diplomatic whirling dervish, Henry Kissinger. It is no easy task. The Secretary of State's long career at the helm of American foreign policy is more the subject of books than a brief editorial. It will take the perspective of history to judge one of the most powerful and dominant secretaries of state of the century.

But acknowledging the controversy that attends his record, we would say above all that Dr. Kissinger deserves to carry with him from office the nation's warm vote of appreciation. Quarrel us one might with his methods and style, he has served his country indefatigably and with profound concern for the national interest. He loved power more than most secretaries of state perhaps. But this made him no less a patriot of his adopted country.

To touch on his achievements as we see them now, first and foremost he is passing on a world basically at peace. This can hardly be overestimated at a time of proliferating nuclear weapons, the growing might of the Soviet Union and China, and the rise of nationalisms everywhere. Indeed Dr. Kissinger has subordinated everything to his quest for international order and, if the world is far from attainment of that goal, it is farther along the path today than eight years ago. The dispute that now rages over Russia's nuclear intentions cannot overshadow the progress made so far toward bringing the arms race under control.

Disappointments notwithstanding, the policy of détente remains valid. If Dr. Kissinger has in fact underestimated Soviet strength or failed to negotiate toughly enough — and this has yet to be proved — he has legitimately made relations with the Soviet Union and China a central concern of American policy. To argue now whether "balance of power" relations or "global and third-world issues" should take priority in diplomacy strikes us as academic. Both threads of policy must be pursued. Neither can be neglected in the pursuit of peace and stability. The Secretary himself was compelled to admit this as he finally and reluctantly came around to dealing with such global issues as energy, food, and trade.

Perhaps the "lame cowboy" freed our administration most by his plunge (also reluctant at first) into the Middle East, an area he thought he could not tackle because of his Jewish background.

France: storm over Abu Daoud

Bitter criticism both at home and abroad has greeted a French court's action in freeing Palestinian guerrilla leader Abu Daoud. This is the man suspected of organizing the attack on Israel's Olympic team of the Munich games in 1972, which resulted in the slaying of 11 Israelis.

The problem is that French explanations for the release of this alleged terrorist, once he had been arrested and was in their custody, strike many as being specious. Rightly or wrongly, the impression has been left that France, faced with a choice between alienating either the Israelis and West Germans or the Arabs, opted not to alienate the Arabs — and quickly allowed Mr. Daoud to fly away from his potential adversaries.

Under the circumstances, one can easily understand the dismay that has been expressed by Israel and the United States as well. Detaining or extrading the Palestinian was a matter that obviously was surrounded by a confusing array of French regulations. But it does seem that the French Government should have waited a little longer before permitting the banal release and departure from its jurisdiction. To have gone ahead so precipitously only lends weight to the belief that the French were eager to rid themselves of this particular hot potato.

The indignation so rightly being voiced in Israel meanwhile is underscored by published accounts that it was Israeli intelligence agents who first alerted West German agents to Abu Daoud's presence in France and led to the West German request for his detention. Adding to the confusion are questions about the method of the Palestinian's arrest by the French.

"But at last we're in a tight ship and headed in the right direction"



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NASA photo

Don't throw out your woolens yet, but Mother Earth may be warming up

'Take heart, Earth may be getting warmer'

By Hobart C. Inyang
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON

Although parts of the Northern Hemisphere seem headed for the coldest winter so far this century, Earth's climate itself just may be getting warmer.

The climate was warming up in the early decades of this century, but that tendency turned into cooling in the 1940s. Now, over the past 5 to 10 years, the cooling trend itself has leveled off, with some hint that there may be warming.

In America so far this season, the states west of the Rocky Mountains and

Alaska have been having warmer than normal weather. But east of the Rockies, the winter has been extremely cold. Recent temperatures in the Northeast have averaged 10 to 12 degrees F. below normal, while in the Great Plains they have dropped below normal by 12 to 19 degrees. J. Murray Mitchell Jr., climatologist with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, says that the 30-day forecast east of the Rockies is more of the same. If that happens, he observes, "a month from now we can say we have just about made it for the coldest winter this century at least."

Meanwhile, the climate itself does not

seem to be getting odder.

Academician Mikhail I. Budyko, a Soviet climatologist of world reputation, says that not only has Earth's cooling ended but that substantial warming has set in, due partly to carbon dioxide pollution. This gas in the atmosphere acts like the glass of a greenhouse to retain warmth.

Academician Budyko told the Soviet government press agency Novosti that: "If the present rapid trend towards a warmer climate continues, in 5 to 10 years, climatic conditions will appear which have not been observed for many centuries." *Please turn to Page 13

Poland: They could be repeated any day. The government of Poland finds itself unable to satisfy the food demands of its people at prices acceptable to them. Soviet loans may help Polish party leader Edward Gierk to his immediate problems. But Moscow, like Washington, is stretched to meet its economic problems at home and at the same time provide help to its clients.

The Egyptian food riots are a symptom of the "North-South" problem — the relationship between the wealthy and advanced northern industrial countries and the poor and underdeveloped countries to the south.

Will something now be done about it? World Bank president Robert McNamara is leading a campaign to persuade Mr. Carter to support early action where for years there has been only stagnation.

There is an important difference between the Washington of yesterday and the Washington of today in this respect. Mr. McNamara and his ideas about trying to improve the condition

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South Africa's Women for Peace

First it was those courageous peace women in Northern Ireland, determined to stamp out violence there. Now a similar group, known as Women for Peace (WFP), has been formed in South Africa with the objective of damping down black-white racial disturbances. This is another encouraging sign of willingness on the part of women to grapple with issues affecting their lives — issues that so far have not yielded to other efforts to reach a solution.

What we like about the WFP group is that it not only includes a cross-section of South Africa's white population, including Afrikaners as well as English-speaking women among its members, but welcomes black Africans as well. Thus the organization has people well aware of problems on both sides of the country's color barriers on whom to draw for information and support whenever tension arises.

As in Northern Ireland, there are those in restive South Africa who do not think this is women's work. And indeed WFP faces organiza-

ting and educational problems, in addition to occasional whiffs of misrule and violence. Meanwhile, one remembers the Black women who were active in the 1950s and '60s in South Africa, silently protesting against nation's racial restrictions. They were distinctive black ribbons as a sign of protest for lost civil liberties and opposition to the apartheid government. The Black Sash membership originally was confined to women, but by 1963 it had been opened to all races.

Little has been heard of Black Sash in years. But the new Women for Peace movement is a signal that women there are as concerned about racial rioting but also do something to prevent further strife. Their commitment is laudable, and their efforts, such as a campaign to provide shelter for refugees in the black township of Soweto near Johannesburg, might well help in such difficult situations.

Setting lonely hostages free

A welcome bright spot is news that the British family of Lindsay Tyler, including his wife and two young children, have been released unharmed by the Ethiopian rebel guerrillas who held them for eight months.

Because the number of hostages was small and the desert hideaway in which they were kept was remote, the detention of the Tylers did not receive much publicity as the months dragged past. Finally their captors apparently despaired of obtaining a ransom (they had demanded \$1 million) and set their innocent victims free. The original intent probably was to draw world attention to rebel discontent with the Addis Ababa government, and that objective, to an extent, was achieved.

Now that this family has come upon an ordeal, one's thoughts inevitably turn to another lonely hostage, Françoise Claes, French archaeologist. For going on three now, she has been held somewhere in a desert fastnesses of Chad, in north-central Africa, by another set of rebels. She is a innocent hostage of a dissident cause.

It is more than time that her captors realize they have made their point, since it can be done by this method, and release captive.

The British Parliament is made up of two

houses, the Lords and the Commons. In the Commons sit 635 elected members from single-member constituencies in England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. It is in the Commons that all the most significant political issues are decided. It is here that Burke spoke in favor of the American revolutionaries and that Winston Churchill made his great wartime speeches.

In the Lords are entitled to sit 3 peers of the blood royal, 2 archbishops, 25 bishops (including the Duke of Edinburgh, who is not counted as being of the blood royal), 30 marquesses, 160 earls and countesses, 106 viscounts, 24 bishops, and no fewer than 700 barons and baronesses. Six peers are minors: When these are subtracted, a grand total of 1,134 peers have the right to attend sittings of the House of Lords. They are hereditary peers except for the archbishops and bishops and 265 barons and baronesses who are called life peers, since they hold their titles only during their own lifetime.

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Wanted: a meeting ground for black and white South Africans

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg

A search is on, both inside and outside this country, for some kind of middle ground where black and white South Africans can meet, talk, and possibly blunt the increasing polarization of their society.

The most prominent possibility is between white liberals and Inkatha, the National Cultural Liberation Movement of Zulu Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. The white opposition Progressive Reform Party (PRP) may form some kind of alliance with Inkatha.

The main selling point for Inkatha is that because Chief Buthelezi is within the government system, the government would be loathe to ban his organization. (The government did, however, ban an Inkatha circular published last year.)

White liberals are not the only people interested in Inkatha. Two banned black organizations, the African National Congress (ANC) and Pan Africanist Congress (PAC), are both in contact with Chief Buthelezi. The Nigerian Government also is keenly interested.

Chief Buthelezi, who speaks out against

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Chief Buthelezi, who speaks out against

Chief But

Europe

Greek raid smashes vital link in drug trade

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Athens

Teamwork in several countries has smashed at least one important link in the chain between the Middle East drug producers and narcotics peddlers in the United States and Western Europe.

The Greek Coast Guard's seizure Jan. 5 of what may have been the biggest haul of drugs ever captured at sea — 10 tons of Lebanese hashish, worth up to \$100 million on the street in the United States — is leading investigators to some important conclusions.

The Lebanese civil war, which lasted from April, 1975, to November, 1976, left virtually intact — and probably even increased — the production of vintage Lebanese hashish. The type taken aboard the Cyprus-registered motorship Gloria, as the ship entered the Corinth Canal near Athens bound from Lebanon for Antwerp, Belgium, was the kind called Lebanese Red, which commands top prices.

The drug merchants operating in this part of the world have grown bolder since the breakdown of law and order brought by the Lebanese civil war. Questioning of the Gloria's captain, Nicholas Xanthopoulos, of a Lebanese shipping agent arrested in Athens named Antoine Stour, and others have disclosed that large quantities of the Lebanese hash have been moving quite openly into Western marijuana markets, both before and since the occupation of Lebanon by the Syrian peacekeeping force.



In two months, it will be time for the opium harvest in Turkey

pies) are channeled to the United States.

Within two more months, a crucial period for drug-control measures begins in Turkey, when it comes time to harvest the Turkish opium crop in five Turkish provinces where opium poppy cultivation is legal and government-controlled.

There have been allegations by Greek Cypriot authorities, so far unsupported elsewhere, that Turkish authorities are not taking any ac-

tion against hashish and even opium poppy cultivation in the Turkish-occupied northern part of Cyprus.

Both Turkey and Greece impose extremely severe border controls, watching for drugs moving westward from Afghanistan, Iran, and Asia's "golden triangle" of Burma, Laos, and Thailand. Two West German girls now are under capital sentences in a Turkish prison for drug traffic.

Police brutality trials: light sentences anger Portuguese

Secret police found guilty, get kid-glove treatment

By Heiko Gibso
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon
The leniency of the sentences being doled out by military tribunals to the secret police of Portugal's former authoritarian right-wing regime has caused widespread outrage and a change of heart.

In the past six weeks, some three dozen members of the much-feared PIDE (International Police for Defense of the State) political police have been standing trial after being committed to jail following the coup that toppled the Salazar-Caetano regime in April, 1974.

White there has been much criticism on the length of time taken to bring these men — top agents, informers, brigadiers, and section chiefs — to court, their jail sentences ranging from six months to 30 years have been widely protested as far too light.

The military court now is scheduled to sentence Mr. Seixas Thursday.

All told, some 2,000 members of the PIDE were arrested after the 1974 coup, but little by little most have been freed.

East German guard: on again, off again

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn
East Germany Jan. 12 withdrew the extra guards it had posted outside the West German mission in East Berlin, but it was not yet clear whether this was a result of two vigorous protests lodged by the West German Government. Nor was it clear whether the East German authorities had abandoned their attempt to re-strict entry to the mission.

The appearance of the guards Jan. 11 was thought to be connected with a recent wave of applications by East Germans for exit visas to leave for the West.

Law's effect timely
It was these "extenuating circumstances" that drove the government to rapidly revise the law. The alterations — which were passed unanimously in Parliament — deleted, for example, the possibility of using a PIDE man's "valuable service in the exercise of his functions" as a reason for more clemency. Other equally questionable considerations were similarly eliminated.

'Stop giving France lessons,' Giscard tells world critics

By Jim Browning
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris
An embattled President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has launched a drive to improve sagging confidence in his economic and political leadership.

At a major press conference here, he also addressed a sharp warning to those nations and international news organizations which criticized France's rapid release of Arafat, the Palestinian suspected of planning the 1972 Munich Olympic attack on Israeli athletes.

Speaking slowly and enunciating each word, he concluded: "France, her people and her laws have no lessons to receive from anyone, and I invite those who wish to be our friends to refrain from giving us their lessons."

President Giscard d'Estaing repeated the charge that West Germany had not followed the defense lawyer's challenge to the application of the new revised law. Under it, Mr. Seixas faces a maximum jail sentence of eight years rather than the mere loss of political rights he would have suffered before.

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German Mission head in East Berlin. Afterward Mr. Gaus flew to Bonn to discuss the issue with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The second protest was made to East German head of mission in Bonn, Dr. Michael Kuhl.

The East Germans rejected the protest and accused the West German mission of interfering in their internal affairs.

But after the withdrawal of the extra guards Jan. 12 the West German Government spokesman said: "We, of course, hope that this change is a result of our government's protest."

The President had carefully prepared the Jan. 17 press conference to answer those questions. He announced that he does not intend to call early parliamentary elections (now scheduled for March, 1978). In addition, he denied persistent rumors that he is considering resigning before his seven-year term ends in 1981.

He also had to discuss a "messy political scandal involving government investigation of the murder of a prominent member of Parliament from Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's own independent Republican Party."

"A certain number of countries," he added a few moments later, "do not accept France's independent government policy as we are conducting it."

"The foreign policy of France," he warned, paraphrasing a remark he attributed to Gen. Charles de Gaulle, "is not made and will not be made in the newsrooms of some of the international information media."

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Although he did not name them, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing appeared to be referring to the governments of the United States and Israel, and to a number of the major newspapers of those countries, as well as of Britain and West Germany.

He said France had shown great firmness in previous terrorist affairs. He avoided discussing the reasons for Mr. Daud's arrest, the special court session which released him, or the international pressure exerted by Arab and Western countries during the four-day affair.

The President's public confidence rating plunged to a record low in November, although his popularity appeared to improve slightly in December, the monthly poll conducted by the newspaper *France Soir* showed only 41 percent satisfied with the President and 45 percent dissatisfied.

In 1976, France registered a trade deficit more than half again as high as the government had predicted last summer, with persistent double-digit inflation and unemployment remaining as high as in 1975.

Moreover, Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac, who resigned as prime minister in August, had formed a new "popular movement" which leads many observers to question Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's authority over his presumed political allies.

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By Gross H. Munro
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
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Peking
Ten days of political posters, it seems, were enough. Some time after midnight Jan. 15, when few Chinese and apparently no foreigners were watching, workmen and security forces removed every scrap of every political poster that had been put in Tien An Men Square, Peking, since Jan. 6.

AP photo

Peking

The apparent lack of resolution of the Teng case could be interpreted as a victory for Mr. Hu in light of the poster campaign pressing for Mr. Teng's quick return. Despite orchestrated pressure, Mr. Hu — or somebody — resisted. In fact, many observers think the tone of the posters calling for Mr. Teng's return became much more tentative by the end of the week. This change may have reflected a realization among pro-Teng forces that they had not won their case, at least for the time being.

Do posters down mean up with Teng?

backers gave the go-ahead for the poster campaign. But by the end of the week it seemed that little had been resolved and that, if there had been a high-level meeting under way, as seems likely, no clear-cut decisions regarding Mr. Teng were reached.

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Things are looking just fine, thank you

With her house in order, Mrs. Gandhi answers door

Elections in India to be held in March

By Robert Kilborn Jr.
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

the Nixon and Ford administrations — seem likely to improve. A new U.S. president has been inaugurated, and a new ambassador to New Delhi must be appointed.

The Indian military is large, stable, and experienced on several fronts. The Navy, particularly, is presented with the luxury of re-thinking its entire strategy and re-equipping itself under peacetime conditions.

But it is in the political sector that Mrs. Gandhi has felt the least secure. Now that, too, appears to have changed to her satisfaction.

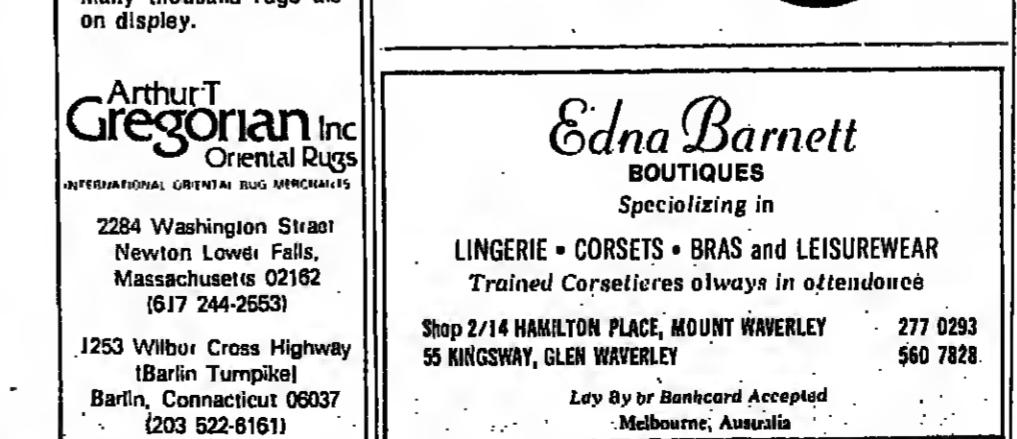
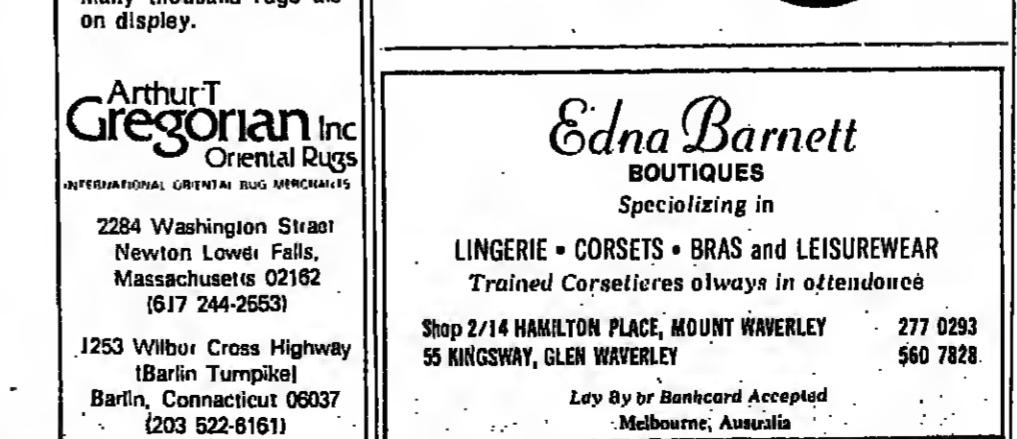
The political opposition has not prospered under the emergency. Mrs. Gandhi has succeeded in keeping it off balance much of the time and, with most of the prominent opposition leaders in jail, their parties have found it difficult to get together on a common stand against her. Lately even her longstanding supporters, the Communist Party of India, has been driven into estrangement — perhaps to the point that it can never recover.

Some opponents freed

Within the past few weeks Mrs. Gandhi has begun releasing opposition leaders in ones and twos, most recently the octogenarian Morarji Desai, on Jan. 18. Mr. Desai, a former deputy prime minister, has been one of her most persistent foes.

Now there are rumors that a unified party is to be formed this week of four of the present opposition groups. But it is unlikely that it will be able to pull itself together in time to offer any kind of viable alternative to Mrs. Gandhi's own slate of candidates.

With the opposition in disarray and such other sectors as the press and the courts inclined to remain under the administration's thumb even after the emergency is lifted, India-watchers ask whether Mrs. Gandhi has reason to continue it if the elections come off heavily in her favor, as expected. They recall that it was on grounds that the opposition was promoting anarchy that the emergency was imposed in the first place.



Soviet Union

Prices fall with fanfare and rise with whispers

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

The fur-hatted, winter-overcoated crowd jostled and craned around the counter in Moscow's biggest store, GUM. Prices on some Soviet-made cassette tape recorders had just gone down.

Suddenly, with a sigh of relief, a man emerged from the melee, the new owner of a small Vysna ("spring") model that cost him 165 rubles (\$222.75) a markdown of 17.5 percent.

The scene highlights much about how the Soviet consumer is faring as 1977 gets under way. With loud fanfare, the government has lowered some prices. With much less fanfare, it has raised others. The resulting consumer picture is mixed, in a land where consumers traditionally take a back seat to heavy industry and military needs.

The marked-down tape recorder was of average quality. The much better reel-in-reel model on a nearby shelf showed no reduction at 200 rubles (\$270). And the reduced price on the Vysna was still much more than the average Russian officially is reported to earn each month: 148 rubles, or \$197.10.

A tour of Moscow by this correspondent showed that the items reduced (including refrigerators, light imitation-leather women's boots, a black and white model TV set, some knitwear, some electric shavers) are generally of average to poor quality. Some observers see the reductions as the Soviet version of a January sale in the West.

More expensive, however, are just the kind of items that slowly rising expectations here cause consumers to reach out for — carpets (now up 50 percent), new books with leather bindings (details now known yet), silk fabrics (as much as 70 percent higher), and clothing made to measure (about 30 percent).

Although only about 10 percent of Soviet citizens would use tailoring shops, those whose size differ in any way from the standard ones here often depend on them — as do those who decide to get something a bit better than usual.

In addition, the consumer has been warned that taxi fares are to double April 1 to 28 cents per kilometer (0.6 miles). This is still cheap by Western standards. Air fares will go up 20 percent. Boat fares will also rise.

Several hours of price checking reveal just how high prices are here compared to the West, especially given lower average salaries.



Taxi fares are to double in the Soviet Union. Air and boat fares will also rise. Sleigh rides will stay the same.

Observers grant that a Soviet family that lives in a tiny apartment or in one room needs fewer possessions than an American family in a house or a spacious apartment. Some costs here are low — rents, for instance. Health care is free.

Yet items that most Westerners take for granted still represent big outlays here. Soviet officials precede the price change announcements by several days of public statements that prices here are much more stable than in the West, since "there can be no inflation" in the controlled Soviet economy.

They emphasized that prices of basic foods and other items would stay the same.

And Nikolai Glushkov, chairman of the State

Prices Committee, revealed that the government spends more money to keep meat and milk prices down than it admits to spending on defense. The subsidy: 19 billion rubles (\$25 billion) a year.

Yet Muscovites and foreigners who live here report that the only cheap meat contains bone and gristle. It varies widely in quality — and shortages from the 1976 bad harvest season continue. Thursdays are still mandatory "meatless days" in Moscow restaurants.

Good cuts of meat can cost \$2 a pound or more (\$4.70 per kilogram). For people in service industries (teachers, nurses, etc.), who earn about \$130 a month, that can add up.

Of the items that have been reduced in Sovi-

et's capital, one young Muscovite sniffed, "They are the ones that no one wants." And there is some truth in his comment, though he was completely right.

The fur-hatted, gray-overcoated man who bought the tape recorder in GUM looked happy enough.

Only medium to poor quality vacuum cleaners were marked down (from \$62 to \$3). The top model was reduced only \$1.35 (from \$7.35 to \$7.00). Only the smallest refrigerators (14 cubic feet) were lower (down from \$20 to \$216.) Larger Soviet models, which are far more popular, are as high as \$150, with imports up to \$675.

They emphasized that prices of basic foods and other items would stay the same.

And Nikolai Glushkov, chairman of the State

With the push of a button, Ivan discovers 'pedestrian power'

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

The onslaught of jaunty new Zhiguli, Moskvitch, Volga, and other cars on the Soviet Union — the auto age, Western-style — is causing new concern here.

Although traffic jams are still rarer and congestion generally lighter than in the West, so many new cars (1.2 million a year) are zipping up and down city streets that officials are looking to the West for ways to cut down congestion, and to lower accident and pollution rates.

Here in Moscow, where traffic is thickening noticeably, a fresh set of plans has been announced to come to grips with it.

They include such novelties (for Moscow) as computer-controlled traffic lights, pedestrian buttons at intersections, new plastic traffic lights with enlarged lenses, restricting trucks downtown from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m., and parking lots with hourly fees on roads leading into the city center.

The intriguing note: According to the Jan. 12 edition of the government newspaper *Izvestiya*, another kind of traffic light is to be added for trams and buses. The color will be "moonlight" — presumably a pale yellow.

Pedestrian buttons already have been installed on some Moscow side streets. Traffic lights above them turn orange as soon as the button is pushed.

"It's fun," says one Muscovite who has tried them. "You see a car coming fast, then, when you push the button, and he skids to a stop."



most of the same number of accidents (45,000) as the United States (46,200) although it had far fewer cars. Mr. Smith also reports the fatality rate was 10 times higher here.

Precise totals are unavailable. But on the basis of an estimated 300,000 cars in Moscow, this works out to 4,170 accidents last year — a 30 percent improvement from the 6,000 officially reported for Moscow for 1973.

But the accident rate remains high across the country. The New York Times correspondent Hedrick Smith, a former Moscow bureau chief, says in his book "The Russians" that he was told that in 1974, the Soviet Union had al-

most the same number of accidents (45,000) as

spread to other cities if successful) should help, but they will take several years to get under way. Some streets already have computer-operated traffic lights. Five more are to have them by 1980.

Regulating trucks will be a major job: the plan is to issue one-time or permanent passes for the downtown area. A recent survey surprised city officials by showing that one-third of the 6,000-7,000 trucks downtown every day are empty or half-filled — and another 10 percent are in transit to somewhere else.

Soweto students give South Africa six months grace

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg

The student activists of the huge black township of Soweto, on the outskirts of Johannesburg, have given the South African Government six months to prove that it really means to put through meaningful changes in its race policy.

In the meantime, the students are returning to school to take their exams. There has been a boycott of schools in Soweto ever since the middle of last year when the activists of the Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC) spearheaded the first protests in the township against what they felt were the injustices in the Bantu (African) education system. Those protests touched off intermittent protest elsewhere in South Africa — from both blacks and Coloreds (those of mixed race.)

A black source in close touch with SSRC says the council insists that if the government has given concrete proof of change by June, then the council will plan new action.

The changes in Bantu education recently promised by the government have still to be officially promulgated in documents.

The Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) — the other outlawed movement — has reportedly fared better, with many students being enlisted in Swaziland. But the PAC has had problems, too. According to a white source, two students returned to South Africa after they had joined the PAC in Botswana and found themselves fighting with UNITA troops in the residual civil war in southern Angola.

Meanwhile, more and more whites accept that there must be change. Businessmen especially are being hard hit by recession, are laying off white and black workers, and investing less. "We're waiting for political direction," said one businessman.

The blacks trying to force change are also now waiting for the government to move — or not move — before they determine their next strategy.

"More people now believe in radical action, but there is still moderate thinking behind it."

snid one black activist. "Anti-white feeling is strong, but people still want peaceful change. We don't expect things to change overnight. If the Group Areas Act is scrapped, we don't expect blacks to suddenly move into white areas — they won't be able to afford it."

"[Prime Minister John] Vorster should talk to the real leaders, elected ones, not his appointees. He should have a national convention."

In the black townships around Cape Town, school attendance is returning to normal more slowly than in Soweto. Black and white liberal sources say this is because the African National Congress (ANC) — one of the two main outlawed black nationalist movements — cells are more organized underground in the Cape than in the rest of the country.

Among many students however, ANC has reportedly lost a good deal of ground. In early November, 48 youths who had fled South Africa were led by the ANC into thinking they

would be able to continue their education when they joined ANC and were moved from neighboring Botswana to Tanzania, according to Soweto sources. When the youths arrived in Tanzania and were pressed into military training, they rebelled and returned to Botswana.

The Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) — the other outlawed movement — has reportedly fared better, with many students being enlisted in Swaziland. But the PAC has had problems, too. According to a white source, two students returned to South Africa after they had joined the PAC in Botswana and found themselves fighting with UNITA troops in the residual civil war in southern Angola.

Meanwhile, more and more whites accept that there must be change. Businessmen especially are being hard hit by recession, are laying off white and black workers, and investing less. "We're waiting for political direction," said one businessman.

The blacks trying to force change are also now waiting for the government to move — or not move — before they determine their next strategy.

"More people now believe in radical action, but there is still moderate thinking behind it."



Imball Bantu Township, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa

Britain's plan to jump-start stalled Rhodesian talks

By Geoffrey Beddoe
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Britain has come up with new proposals intended to get the stalled Geneva conference on Rhodesia going again.

The conference chairman, Britain's Ivor Richard, currently in Africa, was in Cape Town Tuesday — presumably to put the new proposals to South African Prime Minister John Vorster. Mr. Vorster is a key figure in the Rhodesia crisis. He is the best placed to put effective pressure — if so inclined — on Rhodesia's white Prime Minister Ian Smith to be more willing to yield specifically on the question of black majority rule in his country.

There are the two spheres at the center of what Mr. Smith argues Secretary Kissinger guaranteed last September that there is no point — indeed no obligation — for continued negotiation.

Announcing Britain's new proposals in London Jan. 17, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland said that "they will involve British presence, playing what I hope may be a key role in the spheres of law and order and defense."

Mr. Smith and other white Rhodesians have hitherto been acerbic and hostile toward suggestions of any British role in their country.

They are unlikely to change their thinking now — unless perhaps South African Prime Minister Mr. Vorster gives them reason to.

Mr. Smith has called the Geneva conference "dead duck" in recent days and has indicated that he was unwilling to continue negotiations within the Geneva framework. As Mr. Smith sees it, Mr. Richard has allowed things at Geneva to drift away so far from the principles which white Rhodesians believe they got.

Mr. Vorster — although much more tight-lipped than Mr. Smith — is reported none too happy himself about the way the Geneva conference has gone on. If Mr. Richard is to regain Mr. Vorster's full support for the Geneva effort (and the course in which it is heading), he will probably have to produce at least some convincing evidence that the black nationalists

in Rhodesia will call off their guerrilla warfare against Rhodesian whites as soon as agreement is reached on installation of an interim government.

Mr. Richard has still to get that from the Rhodesian nationalists — although Zimba's President Kaunda, one of the nationalists' most important patrons, did give Mr. Richard an assurance Jan. 11 that the Guerrilla war would be halted once an interim government acceptable to all parties were installed in Rhodesia.

The Presidents of the neighboring African states of Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Botswana, and Angola have this month endorsed the Patriotic Front of Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe as their candidate to inherit political power in Rhodesia. Mr. Mugabe is closer to the guerrillas than any other African principal involved at Geneva. He may thus be the best placed to deliver a guerrilla cease-fire. But ironically, his radical views dismay both Mr. Smith and Mr. Vorster.

Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe say they want any new British proposals put in writing before considering them. Before leaving Nairobi for Cape Town Tuesday, Mr. Richard said he now had a written formulation of Britain's latest suggestions.

Meanwhile, there is speculation that in Rhodesia, Mr. Smith may be pondering whether or not henceforward to refuse to deal with Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe.

An alternative for the Prime Minister might be a dialogue — and even a deal — with the nationalist leader pushed to the sidelines by the African front-line presidents' Bishop Abel Muzorewa. The Bishop is not without support among Rhodesian blacks, but he now is left without an outside patron and has minimal links with the guerrillas. The great risk for the Bishop (and Mr. Smith) is that he could easily be discredited and rejected in black Africa as a whole if he were seen "to sell out" to Mr. Smith.

Toward the end of the section "Socialism and Democracy," four paragraphs give the article a sharp anti-Western slant and set the tone for Mr. Podgorny's mission.

This is what the Soviet President says: "Twice in the course of this century imperialist reaction has started terrible wars, which have cost millions of lives; it has unleashed aggression in Europe, Asia, Africa . . . which led to the setting up of fascist regimes, to mass genocide. . . . These same forces today fight the liberation movements in the southern parts of the African continent." (Reference to Mr. Podgorny's African mission.)

"The great October revolution [that brought the Communists to power in Russia in 1917] has for all times welded together the nations of war and peace and turned them into a watershed; on the one side, the forces of democracy and progress; on the other side imperialism and reaction."

"Today, the darkest powers of militarism and reaction nurture plans endangering all mankind: they stand in the wings of counter-revolutionary conspiracies, seek to bring to naught decent, and to now distract and hoist among states."

Meanwhile, there is speculation that in Rhodesia, Mr. Smith may be pondering whether or not henceforward to refuse to deal with Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe.

United States

U.S. shivers as temperatures and gas fall to record low

By George Moneyhun
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York
The natural gas emergency that has hit wide areas of the United States is primarily a delivery problem - not a fuel-supply shortage, according to industry experts.

"The ability of one pipeline to deliver the gas is being taxed beyond their capacity," explains Jerome McGrath, executive vice-president of the Interstate Natural Gas Association of America. "We just can't get it to the people fast enough," he says.

Government officials agree, at least in part.

Albert Bass, gas supervisor, Office of Oil and Gas Analysis in the Federal Energy Administration, says, "Yes," delivery is the problem in some areas - but not nationwide. "The Southern National Gas Company serves the Southwest and it is running near capacity due to cold weather," he said. "They've cut back industry to using only plant protection gas because it's 50 percent colder than normal weather there."

But "there is a fuel supply shortage in some places - and things are worsening due to extremely cold weather for prolonged periods," he added.

While officials in several Northeastern states declared emergencies and ordered industries and residents to take conservation measures to quell the abnormally high demand for natural gas, pipeline company executives said their systems were "pulling as hard as they can" but that the unusually widespread dimensions of the bitter cold spell that has gripped the eastern two-thirds of the country forced them to reduce the supply of gas to customers as a precautionary measure.

Meanwhile, the electric utility companies that formed the "power pool" serving the Northeastern states reduced their voltage by 5 percent in order to send power to states in the Midwest and South, where below-freezing temperatures hampered generating plants and caused blackouts in Ohio, Georgia, and Virginia.

James Eager, director of corporate communications for Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation in Houston - the major supplier of natural gas to 68 utilities in 11 Northeastern states - said in a telephone interview that cold weather in Texas also had caused problems and restricted the flow of gas to the producing end as well.

In Pennsylvania, where Gov. Milton J. Shapp declared a state of "extreme emergency," a spokesman for the Governor explained that "the problem is pressure, rather than supply."

Everybody turns on the line early in the mornings - he-

twen 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. - and we're concerned that if it hits a critical point, supply will suddenly stop."

Many schools in Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey were closed to reduce demand, and a number of large and small industries - including the giant U.S. Steel plant in Pittsburgh - were shut down. "If this is prolonged we could have an economic problem as well," remarks one Pennsylvania official.

As of mid-day Tuesday there appeared little likelihood that residential users were in danger of having their supply cut off.

However, from Washington, D.C., to New Jersey, utility companies were broadening repeated appeals to the public to turn down their thermostats and take other conservation methods to lower demands.

Gov. Brendan Byrne urged New Jersey residents to do four things: keep their houses at 68 degrees or lower and wear warmer clothes; turn the thermostat to 60 degrees one hour

before bedtime, let "laundry pile up and save your dishwasher a wash"; and take shorter hot showers - and make them short showers.

Ed Anderson, a spokesman for New Jersey's Public Service Electric and Gas Company, explained that like other utilities in the area, his firm's supply had been reduced by 35 percent. "We're asking commercial and industrial customers to cut back on their use, and we're劝告 residents to lower their thermostats five to seven degrees if possible. What impact our appeal is having, we don't know yet."

Pipeline company officials estimate that they can continue pumping at the current reduced level of 10 percent of contract demand for another four to five days. If the nationwide cold spell does not let up by then, and forecasts Tuesday called for a continuation of the record near-zero temperature in the Northeast, further cut may be necessary to keep these supplies in underground storage facilities from being depleted.



Deep gas well on Kenai Peninsula, Alaska

Message to gas users: lower thermostats; take shorter hot showers; and wash clothes less often

To the rescue: industrial Big Three plan to head off global slump

By Richard L. Stroul
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
One of the biggest international economic rescue efforts in modern history is taking shape here. The object is to coordinate the world's three kingpin economies - United States, West Germany, and Japan - into a synchronized effort to revive the world economy and head off a possible new global slump.

These steps have been taken or are planned:

- The new Carter administration, has sent Richard E. Cooper, Yale economist and designated undersecretary of state for economic affairs, to Tokyo to coordinate policies.

- Vice-President Walter F. Mondale is

scheduled to make a worldwide, high visibility swing in furtherance of the same international goals, again with focus on Germany and Japan.

President Carter is expected to attend a new economic summit conference this summer, possibly in Washington, duplicating the summit conference last June in Puerto Rico attended by President Ford.

The likely Carter summit conference will focus on stimulating the world economy, particularly of the big three nations, whereas Mr. Ford's meeting in Puerto Rico was designed to put a damper on global inflation by prescribing a go-slow approach. The Ford emphasis was justified at the time, it is believed, because a fast recovery from the worst recession in 40 years was confidently expected.

West Germany, Japan, Canada, France,

Britain, and Italy were represented at Puerto Rico. Since then the recovery has faltered, and now picked up again, but the rate is not commensurate with the big gap left by the recession, though it is about as fast as those from smaller recessions of recent years.

Coordination is crucial, it is believed between the U.S., West Germany and Japan (A) to forestall restrictive practices and beggar-my-neighbor tariffs; (B) to revive world trade by coordinated domestic stimulative packages (like the \$30 billion, two-year pending Carter proposal in the United States); and (C) to make a common front to huge debt imbalances created by the quadrupling of oil prices and, in particular, to help developing and poor countries which have gigantic external debts, reckoned in one estimate at \$130 billion.

Leaders of the U.S., West Germany and Japan - the three "strong" countries - are all telling each other to jump first, the water's fine, in the same process that could help to revive weaker countries.

Such stimulus is applied, it is unknown, at some risk of domestic inflation. West Germany and Japan are hesitant, and Mr. Carter proposes a cautious package, seemingly cut-tailed from earlier plans.

As a result, tuna fishermen have not been able to legally fish in many of their usual fishing areas since Jan. 1, a situation which they claim could break the back of the \$148 million industry.

The National Marine Fisheries Service will conduct this survey soon - in the hope of resolving a growing controversy between environmentalists and the tuna industry.

Conservationists are concerned that fishermen - exploiting the mysterious association between tuna and some porpoises - may be violating the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) of 1972 and threatening the porpoise species.

Fisheries experts do not think this is the case. "According to all indications the populations are stable or increasing," says John Everett. However, present estimates are extremely uncertain, and the courts have upheld environmentalists' contention that the National Marine Fisheries Service was in violation of

the MMPA in granting permits to the tuna industry that allow accidental killing of porpoises - without adequately having determined what effect granting the permits would have on their population.

As a result, tuna fishermen have not been able to legally fish in many of their usual fishing areas since Jan. 1, a situation which they claim could break the back of the \$148 million industry.

But "determining the number of porpoise that live in 5 million square miles of ocean is a pretty big task," explains Eric G. Barham, in charge of the survey.

A surplus Navy Neptune aircraft will cross the far-flung fisheries for 45 days, flying a total of 30,000 miles. From an altitude of 1,500 feet observers will snap photos of the porpoise schools they pass over. Identification of the species of each school will be made by flying low over the porpoises and observing them through binoculars.

From the number of porpoise they count along their flight path, statisticians will calculate the number that probably live in the entire area.

At the same time, leaders of the European Common Market decided at The Hague, in Carter, seek immediate contact with President-Elect Carter.

At hearings in Washington two weeks ago be-



By Barth J. Felsenberg, staff photographer
Vice-President Walter F. Mondale

Off soon to pump up economy

At hearings in Washington two weeks ago be-

Sorenson exit stings Carter

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Mr. Sorenson, facing what he said was a "substantial portion of the U.S. Senate [that] is not ready to accept my nomination," said he was withdrawing his name.

"It is equally clear," he explained after first delivering a written statement that sounded as though he would fight for confirmation, "that to continue fighting for the post would only handicap" the President-elect.

By dropping out, Mr. Sorenson made the rebuff of Mr. Carter a little less than it he had persisted - and then lost in the Senate vote.

However, it seems clear that in this way ends the honeymoon that both Republican and Democratic senators have been predicting would be marked by a protracted period in which Mr. Carter would be accorded goodwill and cooperation from Congress.

Instead, it is seen by observers here as a rather special case, somewhat of an exception, where Mr. Sorenson's own acts - particularly those that involved the taking of classified documents from the White House when he left and using them in his 1965 book, "Kennedy," and his leaks of classified information to the press - were disturbing to many Democrats as well as Republicans in Congress.

Rebound that, one observer said, "Mr. Carter should have known better than to put the controversial Mr. Sorenson in charge of the much put upon CIA. I'm not saying Sorenson isn't clean. He probably is. But he's just been involved too much in politics in the past to be the sort of person to head the CIA at this particular point in history."

Before dropping out, Mr. Sorenson had insisted, in his remarks to the Senate Intelligence Committee, that he had acted with propriety - that the leaks had been approved by President John F. Kennedy at that time and that the assistant archivist of the United States had "informed me that these papers were regarded by both law and statute as precedents as my own."

"I know that George Bush was also highly political, and I know he worked out well. But Sorenson is a far more controversial figure than Mr. Bush."

United States



Sorenson: 'fighting would handicap Carter'

Gillmore execution: what it means on death row

By Judith Fradin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles
While the legal battle to spare the life of convicted Utah murderer Gary Gilmore has ended before a five-month fight, a stand-off of whether or not the execution will be the United States have only begun.

• In 32 states, where 350 death-row inmates have been awaiting the outcome of the landmark Gilmore case, the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and other organizations fighting the measure expect the act to open the door to a flood of legal executions across the country.

• In other states, including California, which have legislatively ended capital punishment, lawmakers are expected to begin enacting new measures.

• From Boston to Atlanta, pro- and anti-death-penalty organizations have begun mobilizing what is expected to be a continuing and bitter struggle.

• In Texas, the television execution of Jerry Lee Luke, convicted of the murder of a 10-year-old girl was blocked Monday, Jan. 17, just two days before it was to take place.

In Utah, prison warden Sam Smith - the man required by state law to carry out Utah executions - expressed the concerns of many: "It's one thing to believe in capital punishment and another to carry it out," he said. "I am opposed to killing and violence."

But in Los Angeles, ACLU executive director Rainous Ripston, a long time opponent of the death penalty, reacted blithely: "I sleep for America today," she said. "We have a clear problem of violence in this country [but] the answer isn't to begin to legally kill people. The death penalty is morally and legally wrong. . . . It is not a deterrent."

Since 1920, when the federal department of

prisons first began compiling figures on legal executions, 3,849 men and women have died before firing squads, or on the gallows, or in gas chambers or electric chairs.

The Gilmore execution was the first in 1/2 years - the last legal execution coming on June 2, 1967, when Luis Jose Monge was electrocuted in Colorado for the murder of his wife and 3 of their 10 children.

Environmental quality drops

Washington
The overall quality of the environment in the United States declined again last year for the seventh straight time despite some improvements in the air and the forests, the National Wildlife Federation (NWF) said.

The annual measurement, based on seven environmental yardsticks, came out at 347 points on a scale of 700. The total was three points below 1975's figure and 48 points lower than the first time the calculation was made in 1969.

The NWF said five of its indicators - water quality, wildlife, living space, soil, and minerals - fell last year.

Air quality was described as "up a little" with particulate fallout decreasing at 5 percent a year and 90 percent of the fixed sources of air pollution now within limits or headed toward them, the group said.

But it noted that "urban pollution is spreading to rural areas" and the automobile still poses a problem.

Forest resources were also "up a little" because there was less demand for home building materials during the recession.

United States

Ice jams Midwest shipping

By Robert M. Press
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor



St. Louis from the Illinois bank

The Mississippi fills with ice in one of the coldest winters in U.S. history

In Washington, the Federal Power Commission held an emergency hearing to slope plans and recommendations for Congress on how to avoid any serious shortages of natural gas fuel for heating.

"This is one of the coldest winters in the history of the United States," says Lyle Denny of the National Weather Service. In the Eastern two-thirds of the nation - from the Rockies to the Atlantic - it has been "far colder than normal," he says. But the Western third of the country has been having slightly normal to above normal temperatures.

Freezing could stop all shipping, according to the Ice Navigation Center.

The decision to close one stretch of the Mississippi came Jan. 12 from the Ice Committee - composed of representatives of the Coast Guard, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and shippers.

Towboats have been advised to be up immediately in parts of the river.

"Barge tows are trapped in the ice all up and down the river," says Mel Doernhoefer of

the corps in St. Louis. Adding to river obstacles was the breakup of 11 barges, 10 by the Marquette, one barge sank, 12 have been "pounded up," and one is still missing.

The real concern now, in both the Ohio River and Mississippi, is that big chunks of ice in tributary rivers will loosen when temperatures warm and come smashing downstream.

In the winter of 1917 and 1918 some wonder-billed steamboats on the Ohio River were ripped apart by such ice floes.

To climb out of slump U.S. must help others

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Exports now contribute so much to the U.S. economy - 10 percent of total gross national product (GNP) and nearly 8 million jobs - that the United States, for its own sake, must help its trading partners pull out of their economic slump.

Otherwise, says Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D) of Maine, the growth of U.S. exports will fall off and "a larger" fiscal stimulus and budget deficit will be required if our domestic economic goals are to be reached."

To reduce American unemployment and speed up lagging U.S. economic growth, suggests a fresh report by the Senate Budget Committee, requires "vigorous export demand generated by a healthy world economy."

Foreign-trade figures for the last two years point up the problem. In 1975 the United States racked up an \$11.6 billion trade surplus. Last year the U.S. trade balance plunged about \$8 billion into the red, partly because other nations could not buy enough American goods to offset soaring U.S. imports.

"The world," says Lawrence B. Krause, senior fellow of the Brookings Institution, "is faced with substantial risk of a premature world recession starting later this year or earlier in 1978."

Against this background the leaders of France, Britain, West Germany, Japan, and other powers are urging Mr. Carter to attend an economic summit conference as soon as possible this spring.

Weak economies - the British, Italian, and French among major nations - are falling deeper into debt to pay for oil from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and are suffering ruinous inflation, with consequent high unemployment.

Who'll run the show for Carter?

By Hedley Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Questions being raised by veteran Washington presidential watchers about Jimmy Carter's newly picked White House staff are

strong powers - those able to keep up their exports and attract OPEC investment funds - held inflation in check. Switzerland's rate was 0.9 percent, that of West Germany 3.7, while the U.S. experienced a 5 percent consumer price hike.

To prevent world recession, says Mr. Krause, the U.S., Japan, and West Germany all must pump up their economies to expand their ability to buy goods from other lands.

The U.S., says Mr. Krause, cannot do the job by itself.

West Germany and Japan, says Bert Lance, Mr. Carter's incoming budget director, "should help carry the burden of international stimulus."

Would such stimulus trigger fresh inflation? "Given the large amount of unused capacity in the world," says Mr. Krause, "there is little fear that a simultaneous expansion [by] the U.S., Germany, and Japan in 1977 would re-kick demand inflation."

Experts stress the self-interest of the United States in helping other nations to prosper. For example:

- Exports, reports the Senate Budget Committee, brought \$104 billion into the U.S. last year - 10 percent of the GNP, up from 5.5 percent in 1960.

- Each \$1 billion of U.S. exports, according to the Commerce Department, creates 40,000 to 70,000 jobs for American workers.

- Exports fall to grow in coming years - they expanded 11 percent yearly during the 1955-74 period - jobs either will be lost or the U.S. Government will have to pump-prime the economy through increased federal spending, thereby risking inflation and larger budget deficits.

Weaker economies - the British, Italian, and French among major nations - are falling deeper into debt to pay for oil from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and are suffering ruinous inflation, with consequent high unemployment.

the administration departments to get their jobs done.

That is, staffers have pushed Cabinet members and other top administration officials to take action of various kinds and to put together programs - implementing presidential wishes but also serving as daily tools to bring about movement within the administration.

Often, of course, the staff has been a part of administration action, itself, with staff members taking the lead in formulating legislative and policy alternatives for the President to consider.

But this is all over, according to the Carter plan.

Now it will be up to Cabinet members and their organizations to be driving forces in moving the government forward - without the steady prodding and even nagging from White House staffers.

This the President-elect intends to make into a successful operation - it is understood by playing a particularly strong and persistent manager's role himself.

He will be meeting particularly often with all of his Cabinet members. And all of his top people will have easy access to him - by phone or in person. Thus, it seems, that the President himself will be the chief coordinator and ramrod in his administration.

The questions posed here by this Carter intention are these:

Can a president find time to play such an active role in running the government? Obviously, observers here say, Mr. Carter fell to his task once again of getting to Tel Aviv via revolution in Damascus and Knesset. Moreover, he was able to function in this way when Governor of Georgia - but this new presidential candidate is something that is an entirely different matter. There seems to be an indication that younger staffers will turn to him for advice.

As one Carter insider has put it: "Lipshutz isn't as aggressive as some of the others. That is, he won't be pushing for influence. But he is highly respected by the Carter team. He's already becoming a leader in the group."

For years now the White House staff has been the driving force toward getting the vari-

The Palestinians - another view

Some weeks ago, the Monitor carried a feature article asking to answer the question: Who are the Palestinians? It was written by Francis H. Russell, a retired Ambassador of the U.S. Foreign Service who has served in top level diplomatic posts in both Israel and the Arab world. (He used his sources for statements on the original settlers of Palestine, the Philistine-Canaanite-Phoenician civilization and the invention of the original Old Testament language Smith's "Historical Geography of the Holy Land and Harper's Biblical Dictionary.") The article produced from readers - particularly from strong supporters of Israel - challenging some of the statements in it. In an effort to be fair, the Monitor invited David Landes, professor of history at Harvard, to write the accompanying article, giving a different interpretation.

Cultural characteristics mixed

As for the cultural characteristics of the area, they were as much a mix as the population and the foreign influences. No one knows who invented the alphabet, though it seems to have been done in the so-called North Semitic area. It happens that the earliest surviving example of alphabetic writing is in Phoenician, but that fact may change with the next archaeological dig.

Meanwhile, we do know that it was not the Phoenicians who invented the language in which the Bible was originally written, which was Hebrew. The Hebrews, like most of the Canaanites, were Semites and brought their language with them when they came to the land; they did not have to borrow it from their coastal neighbors. To be sure, they must have learned practical art from the secondary populations of Canaan; how else could a nomadic pastoral people become sedentary in its turn? But the writer of the earlier article might have mentioned that the Israelites gave their neighbors something in return, a new monotheistic religion, which

with it a new morality. The spiritual values of today's Palestinians, Muslim or Christian, go back to that Israelite gift. The Philistines and Canaanites gave them back fertility cults; and the Jewish vision and practice defined itself in part by its opposition to and repugnance for the ways of the other people of the land.

Recent experiences relevant

The earlier article, however, tells us more about how Palestinians see themselves than about what they are or how they stand vis-à-vis the Israelis. Here more recent experiences are most relevant.

Like the Israelis, the Palestinians are a young people. In the middle of the 19th century, a land that had once held, say, 3 million was reduced to one-tenth of that. Much of the land was desolate, and many of the most fertile areas were abandoned to swamps and mosquitoes. (Americans should consult Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad" for the portrait of the land at this low point in its history.)

Population growth over the next century was extremely rapid, directly or indirectly as a result of increasing Jewish immigration. This had two consequences. First, Jewish settlement occurred mostly in those areas that had been avoided by the Arabs. The Jews drained these lands and altered the disease environment. This, along with health measures under the British mandate, made possible the lowest death rates and highest rate of natural increase in the Middle East. Second, the Jews brought with them capital, trade, and urbanization. The sleepy town of Haifa became a bustling port, and Jaffa became Jaffa-Tel Aviv, a bustling emurbation.

Ambiguities removed

In the long run, though, the conflict with Israel and the special suffering of Palestinian refugees in exile (their Arab hosts kept most of them in camps, refused them equal civil rights and access to jobs, and generally used them as political pawns in the struggle against Israel) removed these ambiguities and reinforced the Palestinian sense of a distinctive experience, identity, and national purpose.

In Ottoman Palestine, society was organized along religious lines. As elsewhere in Islamic countries, Christians and Jews had tolerated status, subject to discrimination, exploitation, humiliation, and occasional violence. In the hierarchy of status, the Jews were at the bottom. They were designated victims - segregated by residence, marked off by their dress, pushed aside. In the streets, systematically mocked and cursed, and their carriage and behavior reflected their earnest desire to escape attention and vexation. They were the "blacks" of Palestine, and the inability of the Palestine Muslim and Christian populations to come to terms with Zionist aspirations reflected in part their inability to believe and accept a new kind of Jew or to admit the possibility of Jewish self-determination in the house of Islam. Hence the unwillingness to accept partition: it is not the land that would have to be shared, but sovereignty.

Why not respond?

The writer of the earlier article deplores the "failure to respond to the plight of the Palestinians." It is a good point, though it would have been better had he gone on to ask why. The answer is that there has never been any way up to now to respond to that plight in a manner that would satisfy the Palestinians without liquidating the state of Israel. Up to 1967 the Palestinians and their Arab neighbors made no bones of their intention to "drive the Jews into the sea." They learned at that time that threats of genocide alienated opinion and went over to such euphemisms as "the inalienable rights of the Palestinians." Indeed, the Palestinian Covenant calls for the elimination of the Israel state and the removal (by means unspecified) of the large majority (90 to 95 percent) of its present Jewish residents.

It was argued in the earlier article that the time is propitious for a peace settlement. Perhaps, though there are Palestinians who have only been enraged by events in Lebanon and talk once again of getting to Tel Aviv via revolution in Damascus and Knesset, to say nothing of violence in Jerusalem. Meanwhile, Israel does not seem any better able to initiate peace proposals today than it was a year ago. Many, if not most Arabs still want all or nothing, and many Israelis still cling to the hope that, if they can stall long enough, the Arabs will get used to it.

The whole story is like a Greek tragedy, an inexorable, sometimes mad, course to destruction. The difference, however, and it is a big one, is that this is one tragedy that threatens the chorus as well as the protagonist. We all have a stake in peace in the Middle East.



Palestinians within the old walled city of Jerusalem

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Middle East

PLO may shift some operations to Cyprus

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Athens The Arab-imposed cease-fire restrictions on Palestinians in Lebanon and their enforcement by the mainly Syrian peace-keeping force there may shift the focus of some Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) operations to southern Cyprus. This is the expectation of informed analysts here.

Yiannis Lysandrides, a leftist leader in the Greek Cypriot zone of the island — who heads a small party called EDEF and who has been

a personal physician of President Makarios, reportedly met recently in Beirut with PLO chairman Yasser Arafat, news agencies reported from Nicosia.

Mr. Lysandrides and Andreas Papandreou, former economics professor in Canada and leader of the Greek opposition party, the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Union (PASOK) in Greece, have both cultivated contacts with Palestinian and pro-Palestinian groups throughout Europe and the Middle East for many years. Mr. Papandreou has said he plans to visit Cyprus soon.

On several occasions before the Turkish landing in Cyprus in 1974, Mr. Lysandrides's

group was reported to be involved with training in Cyprus of Palestinian and Greek guerrilla groups. The latter were said to be Greek Cypriots opposed to the rightist EOKA underground organization which at one time cracked for union of Greece and Cyprus and which Arab sources alleged cooperated with the Israeli intelligence services.

During the Lebanese civil war, southern Cyprus became an observation post and to some extent a logistical base for both the Palestinian-leftist and rightist-Christian sides.

If the Cypriot authorities permitted, the island could replace Beirut, now under tight censorship and other restrictions, as a base for some fields of Palestinian activity.

The PLO tried to maintain its own research and publishing center in Beirut throughout the Lebanese civil war. In addition, the private Institute for Palestine Studies, financed in part by the Kuwait Education Ministry, published magazines, books, and scholarly publications on the Palestine question. Both institutions are now faced with probably un-solvable leadership problems in Beirut.

Sheikh Khalifa turned his attention to the domestic affairs of the emirate, which had slipped into a serious state. Emir Ahmed, described by one close associate as "a dilettante whose main interest appeared to be hunting and who was applying the rule of the four quarters," was channelling most of the oil income into the family's pockets and was arousing the antagonism of many in the ruling group in Doha.

In April, 1970, under continued pressure from some of his close relatives and the emir's influential British officials, who wanted to leave the affairs of the state in good order when the British withdrew from the gulf, Emir Ahmed declared a provisional constitution and transferred effective authority to Sheikh Khalifa, who became assistant ruler and prime minister.

With the backing of the small, British-organized Army and the technicians and professional men of Doha, Sheikh Khalifa began the modernization of Qatar. Among first priorities were building a new port for Doha, public housing for people of modest income, and the establishment of a modern educational and social-services system.

But family frictions continued. On Feb. 22, 1972, declaring that the "country has no other way out of its predicament," Sheikh Khalifa deposed his cousin and promised to "erect the errors which have been committed and to remove those who are standing in the way of Qatar's development."

His first moves, along with doing away with the "four quarters," including transfer of the former ruler's income to the state treasury, a 20 percent pay raise for army officers and civil servants, boosts in pensions, and elimination of mortgage commitments for Qataris who had bought state-financed housing on credit.

Probably because he wishes to observe their performance in their jobs first, the Emir has until the present not designated his heir apparent. The two foremost candidates are his eldest son, Maj. Gen. Homaid bin Khalifa al-Thani, who is commander in chief of the armed forces, and his youngest son, Sheikh Abd al-Aziz bin Khalifa al-Thani, the oil and finance minister.



By a staff cartographer

Emir of Qatar—making up for wasted time

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Doha, Qatar Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani, Emir of Qatar and host of the recent conference of the ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), is a development-minded ruler who has spent much of his four-year reign trying to make up for wasted time and money in the past.

One of his first official acts after taking power in a bloodless coup in 1972 from his cousin, Emir Ahmed, was to end the infamous "rule of the four quarters" which had controlled the finances of his family and nation until then.

Under this rule, oil revenues which by 1970 had begun to transform Qatar on the Persian Gulf into one of the world's richest states, were divided into four quarters: the first quarter for the Emir himself, the second for the prince of the ruling al-Thani family, the third for a "reserve fund" controlled by the royal family, and the last for developing the country.

Emir Khalifa greatly adores the way Kuwait is building the foundations of a modern industrial state, looking ahead to the time 20 to 40 years from now, when the oil supply runs out. Following the Kuwait model of long-term planning and investment, he has put a blend of top-level team of Palestinian and Egyptian experts to work in planning the small 2,000-square-mile state's future.

Sheikh Khalifa comes from the Ithilat stock of al-Thani, which immigrated to Qatar from the Arabian peninsula about the end of the 18th century. When his grandfather, Emir Abdallah, abdicated in 1951, it was believed that the young sheikh would become ruler when he reached majority. Instead, he was passed over in favor of Sheikh Ahmed.

Despite this setback, Sheikh Khalifa took over most of the work involved in running the country from less industrious relatives. In 1963 he was appointed Minister of Finance and Oil and launched most of Qatar's major industrial projects.

Like Qatar's national cement industry and its flour mills, these industries were designed to prepare the economy for progressive depletion of the oil resources. Shrimps from Qatar's

Paris on Daoud release: 'We had no choice'

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Athens Arrest and later release in France of Palestinian guerrilla Abu Daoud two weeks ago has led to widespread publicity both for Mr. Daoud himself and for the cause of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In a radio interview from Algiers broadcast by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) program "As It Happens" Jan. 15, Mr. Daoud protested his innocence of the Munich 1972 Olympic killings of Israeli athletes, for which both Israel and West Germany said they had unsuccessfully demanded his extradition from France, and voiced his two objections to terrorism.

Mr. Daoud said he would willingly stand trial in West Germany for the Munich affair. His words, as broadcast by CBC, were "If they want me, I am ready, ready, to go before the

court, the German court. Let them ask me officially and I declare I'll take a plane and go to Munich or Bonn to stand before the court there" (Later, the French News Agency reported from Algiers that Mr. Daoud had actually meant that he would go to West Germany if the government in Bonn admitted his innocence. West German spokesmen expressed skepticism.)

Mr. Daoud told the Paris newspaper *Le Monde* that there appeared to be a basic quarrel between two opposing factions of the French security services who arrested him — one backing the official pro-Arab line of the French Government and another which "gave me the impression at times that I was facing Tel Aviv people rather than French police."

On the outcry in the United States over his release, including demands by Jewish groups that France and French products be boycotted,

(as the Arab states boycott firms said to contribute to the Israeli economy or defense effort), Mr. Daoud said he found the American attitude "astonishing" as he "had always admired the love of liberty in the United States."

Mr. Daoud said he would "return to the struggle against Israel" after a rest in Algeria. In France, radio reports from Paris quoted a French Government source as saying, "We had to release him. We had no choice. He will probably return to Paris some day as a minister in a Palestinian government."

In Cairo, Tunisian Foreign Minister Habil Chatti, announcing an Arab summit conference in March to decide on establishment of a separate Palestinian state, said, "The Palestinians must decide on a definite policy." Observers in Cairo believe Mr. Chatti referred to indecision among Palestinians on whether to attend the proposed resumption of the Madrid peace conference and on forming a Palestinian government-in-exile. Reuters reported from Cairo:

"The outcry in the United States over his release, including demands by Jewish groups that France and French products be boycotted,

patterns to suggest that this cold winter has brought back climatic cooling.

All in all, the weather is giving much of the United States what Donald Gilman, chief of long-range forecasting for the U.S. Weather Service, calls "the kind of old-fashioned winter people had begun to forget about."

That is the key to the perspective in which Drs. Mitchell and Kellogg see this frigid winter — it is unusual, but not unprecedented. There is nothing about it to suggest an unwelcome return to the Antarctic."

However, Drs. Mitchell and Kellogg do emphasize that there is nothing in the weather

From page 1

*Wanted: meeting ground for South Africans

upwardly (separately) development of the races), already is a well-known and respected leader internationally.

Since last year's riots Inkatha has increased its appeal to South African whites. PRP thinks its white members would not be alienated if the PRP formed an alliance with Inkatha because Durban, the city where most Inkatha members work, saw minimal disturbances in its black townships last year, compared to Cape Town and Johannesburg.

"We don't necessarily agree with their [ANC's] strategy," said Mr. Thula.

The Justus Inkatha does not operate in secrecy (the government was informed of the meeting with Mr. Thula) because secrets eventually would come out and Inkatha would lose credibility. "We want to go in the front door," he said.

Still, the government is worried about what Inkatha is doing. Members recently have been interrogated by the security police.

With African, ANC, and PAC backing, it is conceivable that Inkatha could be recognized as a liberation movement by the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

In an attempt to spread its influence, Inkatha last month put out the first issue of a newspaper called the Nation, South Africa's first black-owned newspaper. (The highly reputable "black" newspaper *The World* is white-owned.)

Financial backing for the Nation is being sought from Nigeria, the United States, and church organizations. At the weekend Andrew Young, the U.S. Ambassador-Designate to the

Inkatha membership analysis will be published at the end of January.

Chief Buthelezi's trip to Nigeria in October was paid for by the Nigerian Government. While there, the Chief met with Oliver Tambo, leader-in-exile of the ANC.

"We don't necessarily agree with their [ANC's] strategy," said Mr. Thula.

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What 'inkatha' means

"Inkatha" is a Zulu word for the little and many black women in southern Africa put on their heads to soften the hard.

From this literal meaning, "inkatha" has become synonymous among blacks of all political persuasions with what they all call "the struggle." This is the struggle against the burden of apartheid, the South African Government's policy of separation of the races, with separate homelands for each of the country's black linguistic groups.

The Inkatha movement is led by Chief Buthelezi, designated political head of the Zulu people and long thought the likely chief executive in a separate Zulu homeland. But Chief Buthelezi has rejected the homeland idea and argues that all of South Africa belongs to all the people living there.



Government of South Africa

The pad cushions the burden

India is wavering on the issue of accepting Transkei-style independence. (That former black homeland was granted independence by South Africa last October, but no other country has recognized its independent status.)

Inkatha's great weakness is its lack of ties with urban blacks who have transformed black thinking over the past year. Nevertheless, Inkatha's possibilities should not be overlooked. A "black" recently was opened in Nairobi, Kenya, and Inkatha is active in Swaziland.

Said Mr. Thula, "The situation is so fluid. It's too late for the movement to die."

and Japan are in the least bad shape, and also inclined to lend their good fortune, rather than to use some of it to help others.

When President Carter started talking by telephone to the other leaders of the alliance, his first call was to the Prime Minister of Japan. Next he talked to the Chancellor of West Germany. An American-West German-Japanese economic triangle is probably in the making. If there is to be a cooperative approach to the world's economic problems, the lead must be taken by these three, who are the clearest and strongest.

The good side of the coin is that there is still a fabric of consultation and some cooperation among the modern industrial countries. They have not yet fallen apart and into antarctic, as they did in the '30s.

The world around the new President is full of economic problems. In his own country the problem is unemployment vs. inflation. The same problem in more acute form besets most of the friends and allies overseas. Germany

From page 1

*Hunger: more threatening than bombs

of the underdeveloped countries received little or no attention at the Ford White House. The Treasury under William Simon was overly opposed to doing anything at all. Besides, Mr. McNamara had been a top figure in the administration of Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson.

In other words, Robert McNamara knows people through the whole fabric of the new Carter administration. He can get a hearing for his projects. The main project is to start the leading industrial countries down the path of a supporting and helpful relationship with the poor countries. The long-term purpose could be the economic development of those countries so that they might someday become self-sufficient. The gap between rich and poor countries has been widening over the past decade. Mr. McNamara wants to reverse that trend.

But the Carter administration is studded with former McNamara associates. Cyrus Vance, the new Secretary of State, was the Department of Defense under Mr. McNamara during most of the Kennedy-Johnson era. Harold Brown, the new Secretary of Defense, was Secretary of the Air Force under Mr. McNamara. Charles L. Schulte, the new chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, was director of the Bureau of the Budget during the Kennedy-Johnson years and an

unless the trend is reversed the desperation of the poor could become the cause of the worst problems of the future. Some spokesmen for the underdeveloped countries talk of using nuclear weapons against the rich. That is an extreme threat and not seriously considered by any government today. Yet India already has nuclear weapons. Someday even the poorest might be able to threaten nuclear blackmail.

Mr. McNamara does not base his case on any such danger, but rather on the mere fact that a dog in America today enjoys a better diet than millions of people in the poor countries.

The world around the new President is full of economic problems. In his own country the problem is unemployment vs. inflation. The same problem in more acute form besets most of the friends and allies overseas. Germany

From page 1

*Do pomp and 2,553 amendments justify the House of Lords?

gained momentum after the Lords rejected in the last parliamentary session key provisions of the government's aircraft and shipbuilding nationalization bill.

After all, the Labour Party had won the general election of 1974 with an election manifesto which clearly pledged to nationalize shipbuilding and aircraft, and Prime Minister James Callaghan, a moderate, expressed considerable indignation over the Lord's action.

But is not a second chamber of some kind needed to curb possible excesses by the first chamber and at least to give that chamber an opportunity to pause for reflection before finalizing controversial legislation?

The Labour Party has two complaints against the House of Lords: It is entirely ineffective, and it has a built-in Conservative majority. The present movement to abolish it

bill during three recent sessions of Parliament.

Professor Griffith found that of 228 bills passed by the Commons during these three sessions, only 98 were amended in any way by the Lords. And of 2,553 amendments, 2,428 were accepted by the Commons. Most of these amendments were introduced by the government itself.

In other words, Professor Griffith argues, most of the amendments were of the "tidying up" kind, the kind a careful legislator would have enacted anyway.

There is no reason the Commons should have to rely on the Lords for this. A three-month delay between committee and report stage in the House of Commons would give time for additional consultations and for members to exhaustively examine every government bill.

From page 1

*Take heart, Earth may be getting warmer

American experts aren't prepared to go quite that far, although they agree the cooling has ended.

William W. Kellogg of the National Center for Atmospheric Research notes that carbon dioxide buildup should cause warming over a number of decades. But it is hard to find any strong statistical trend.

Dr. Mitchell says, "We just aren't getting the same results as Budko. The cooling has ended — it is unusual, but not unprecedented. There is nothing about it to suggest an unbalance in the climate."

However, Drs. Mitchell and Kellogg do emphasize that there is nothing in the weather

Kellogg. "By and large those anomalies of seasonal weather are random. You see something anomalous somewhere in the world every year. We're just as likely to be back to normal next year as not."

As for trends that would shift those extreme themselves, this is where the warming trend comes in. Dr. Mitchell says he has seen analyses of data since 1950, both at the surface and at higher levels

education

Young Iranians discover the 20th century

By James Cass
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Tehran, Iran
Fifteen years ago Iran was a semifeudal country that time had passed by. Today it is trying to fly into the 20th century on a magic carpet of economic development fueled by oil-rich education.

The major obstacle to social and economic change, according to Dr. Halkitollah Khakzad, president of the Iran College of Science and Technology, is cultural. "Our biggest problem," he says, "is giving students who have had no experience with technology some engineering sense. They are hardworking and clever, and they have a good background in mathematics and physics, but most of them come from working-class or poor families in rural areas of the country that are beginning to change for the first time in centuries. Since these young people have no experience with technology, they have no feeling for it. We have to give them that in four years."

Most Iranian students did not grow up surrounded by household appliances and with "Tinker Toys" or "Erector Sets" to spark their curiosity about how machines are built and how they work. Shah Mohammad Reza Pakhvi tells in his autobiography how he spent "long hours making mechanical models" with his Meccano construction set. But the distance from the palace playroom to the country's small towns and remote villages, with their mud houses and primitive agriculture, must be measured in decades as well as in miles. It is a rare youngster from rural Iran who grew up with a bicycle.

The college's answer is to start students at



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photograph

Pupils with the long journey from semifeudalism ahead of them
These youngsters are attending school near Fasa in Southern Iran. Not only must these children overcome rural poverty and primitive school equipment, but they must learn to cope with

modern technology even though they have had little experience with machines. As James Cass observes, "It is a rare youngster from rural Iran who grew up with a bicycle."

The beginning, learning the basic skills of an industrial society. In the foundry, two dozen boys and girls work with their hams making and polishing simple castings. Next door they learn to use machine tools in metalworking or are taught to make furniture for the school in the woodworking lab. Once they get the "feet" of it, the learning they get from their books takes on more meaning. Summertime in their second or third year at the college they begin to develop that all-important "engineering sense."

The students themselves tend to see the problems they face as more personal and immediate. Majid Iheri, a lean, handsome mechanical engineering student from Mashad in the far northeastern corner of the country, is eager to tell the visiting journalist "what we think is wrong with this place."

Majid's complaints sound strangely familiar. Too many of his teachers are bright young

graduates of the college who, because of the shortage of teachers in an expanding education system, stepped directly from the classroom to the faculty. Even when the young instructors are good teachers the students feel short-changed because they don't have a PhD or at least an MA. It is a matter of status as well as professional competence.

Like all Iranian students, Majid has an all-expense paid government scholarship (free tuition and a living allowance), but the bureaucracy is tale in mailing his checks. He has little or no money of his own, so bills go unpaid and even finding a way to eat is sometimes difficult.

Meanwhile, the inconvenience of a large campus that is still expanding bothers students. Getting from one class to another is often a race against time. Students are impatient while they wait for construction to catch up with the growing student body.

Shenda Hamidi is a first-year metallurgical engineering student and a member of the second class of women admitted to the college. Shenda, a short girl with the delicate features, black eyes, and softly tanned complexion of Iran's most beautiful women, wants to switch her course of study to industrial engineering.

But college-bound Iranian students not only apply for admission to a particular college, but for a specific field of study. Each is allowed to choose of major field and institution and then they are placed nationally, on a competitive basis, in a particular field of study at a specific institution.

When Shenda first applied for college she knew little about engineering, and the life of a budding engineer sounded exciting. After two short months she has learned more about her chosen profession and it sounds pretty rough to her. She doesn't know whether she will be able to switch, but she is trying.

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The rich and hungry world

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Rome

Remember Bangladesh?

How long is it since all those pictures of starving infants stared out acutely from television screens and newspaper front pages? How long since those equally accusatory reminders that while people in the rich nations were gobbling up more and more meat, many citizens of poor countries were fortunate if they got two meals a day?

The nasty shock of 1972-74 — when world grain production fell by 33 million tons, the Soviet Union cornered U.S. grain exports, and wheat prices quadrupled — is fading from memory. The United States, the Soviet Union, even the Indian subcontinent, have had bumper harvests. World food stocks are beginning to build up again. The anchovies have returned to the coasts of Peru, increasing supplies of fertilizer and feed.

And yet the fundamental problem of too many mouths eating after too little food remains. Half a billion of the world's 4 billion inhabitants suffer from malnutrition, estimates Jean Mayer, former Harvard professor and now president of Tufts University. Another billion could do with a more varied diet. Population growth has slowed, but the developing nations are going to have to increase food production at least 4 percent a year if their food import bills are not to reach prohibitive levels by 1985.

Two years ago, here in Rome, the nations of the world assembled in the World Food Conference solemnly pledged to abolish hunger and malnutrition in a decade.

It was a noble promise, but implementation has lagged sadly behind. The United States, the world's largest exporter of grain, has been entangled in sterile argument over how much control should be exercised in the international grain market.

Other nations have dragged their feet also, for the promise, to be realized, requires a large allocation of resources and a restructuring of the world grain market.

The fundamental problem is that the developing nations of the world — in Africa, Latin America, and Asia — have not managed to increase food production to a point where it can keep up with the growth in their populations and with the increase in their demand for food.

Twofold mission outlined

From this failure arises the need:

1. For capital investment by the developing nations themselves to increase food production at least 4 percent a year (4.3 percent, says the World Food Council established by the 1974 Rome conference).

2. For the world grain trade to be structured in such a way that poor countries will not be victimized by sudden rises in grain prices, as occurred in 1974 when both oil and wheat prices quadrupled. This means setting up an international grain reserve that would keep price fluctuations within tolerable limits, say between \$2 and \$3 per bushel of wheat.

The first point, which holds out the only practical possibility that the world will overcome its food crisis, has become the focus of much controversy.

Many experts believe it is simply unattainable. The developing countries are not serious about population control. They are not interested in improving agriculture, but waste their money on prestige industrial projects. Their use of foreign aid is wasteful and corrupt, these experts say.

Lifeboat logic suggested

Therefore, the argument goes, it would be better to separate developing countries into those that are capable of helping themselves and those that are not. The first category will be helped. The others will be abandoned, just as those inside a lifeboat would try to keep too many others from clambering aboard lest the boat be swamped.

There are others who maintain that the present gap between the food needs of the developing nations and the enormous amounts consumed as livestock feed in the developed nations (400 million tons a year, more than human beings in China and India together consume) is the result of centuries of exploitation by the rich nations and that food, along with wealth, must be redistributed from the rich nations to the poor.

Finally, there is a third school — of natural scientists, aid administrators, and development experts — who point out that technically, there is no reason mankind, including the developing nations, should not be able to feed itself. Population

in all-embracing global terms, food is the major immediate challenge to kind. People without it can't do desperate means to get people with it in abundance to decide whether to sit with whom and on what. Few issues challenge world today so pressing as a genuine community. By and where shall an effort be made? The United States is the world's biggest supplier of breadbasket — and that is a special question for President.

being this year because of the time required to obtain the needed money.

The development fund is unique because it will be controlled, in equal proportions, by the rich industrialized nations, by the newly rich oil-producing nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), and by the non-oil-producing developing nations. Voting strength, in other words, will not be in proportion to the amount of money put into the kitty.

But the fund alone is only a drop in the bucket. At least \$5 billion a year would need to be transferred every year from the rich countries to the poor if the goal of an annual 4 percent increase in food production were to be realized, according to officials of the World Food Council.

Market revision proves sticky

The second major task the world community faces is to wipe out hunger in the next decade is to restructure the international grain market. This is not as formidable a task as the first one, but it has run into a great deal of controversy between American officials, who wish to keep the grain trade essentially uncontrolled, and third-world advocates, who see the need for at least some limits of price to be observed in the international marketplace.

The American argument, essentially, is that for 20 years after World War II, the United States and Canada held the world's only sizable reserve grain stock. Emergencies such as the periodic failures of the monsoon in India or of harvests in the Soviet steppes were met by drawing on this reserve stock.

But the storage was costly. The existence of the reserve acted to depress grain prices and thus kept farmers' incomes low. Pernicious efforts were made to clear the stock by sales of grain at concessionary prices to developing nations. Now that world grain prices finally are higher, so the argument goes, why should the United States bear the exclusive burden of keeping a grain reserve? Why should not other countries share the cost, if that is what they want to do?

Full freedom never prevails

The countercurrent put forward by international development officials that there never has been such a thing as a completely free market in grain. Domestically, food is too important a commodity to be left exclusively in the vagaries of the market, and many governments take measures from time to time to stabilize grain production when prices are unreasonably low, even if from the viewpoint of the market it would be cheaper to buy grain from abroad. Universally, governments take action to protect consumers, or groups of consumers, when price rises impose too heavy a burden on them.

Should not these principles be applied internationally? By all means, protect farmers from grain prices that are too low to provide a reasonable margin of profit. At the same time, if the world is to become a genuine community, and not just to remain a market, should not the poorer nations of the world be protected in some way from exorbitant upward swings of the international market?

American role still essential

In the final analysis, both on agricultural aid to developing countries and on managing the international grain trade, the United States plays a pivotal role. The American role is no longer dominant, as it was during the 1950s and 1960s. But it remains essential, and it has to be played with increasing subtlety and sophistication.

Rich nations, poor nations, nations with oil and nations without, nations with food to spare and nations where hunger is endemic, all share responsibility for a world community in which the disruptive actions of a determined few could lead to the collapse of the entire edifice. No issue is more emotion-rousing than food, because no issue is as basic to individual and national survival. By the same token, no issue challenges the world community to act as a genuine community as does this one.

"If the human race cannot agree on food, on what can they agree?" asks a British economist, Dame Barbara Ward, in a recent book (foreword to "Hunger, Politics, and Markets"). "If those self-proclaimed Christian countries of the West who pray 'Give us this day our daily bread' are not prepared to give it to anyone else, they deserve the mockery and collapse that follow upon too wide a breach between principle and practice."

Robinson-Transworld
... on which the world's hungry depend

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer
Wheel into the American granary...

JAPAN: economic powerhouse

Japan is no longer so inscrutable a nation to Westerners — it has become too important economically and politically. As Japanese products have become common in the United States and Western Europe, some of the mystery has gone from the island nation. The press has printed reams of material about the Japanese, their energy, their culture, their different ways. The Japanese have become more understandable to us.

But the wonder of the nation remains. Here are 143 million people living on islands with a land area about that of Montana. Here is a people so efficient and dedicated to what Americans call the "work ethic" that their exports of such items as automobiles, steel, and color television sets far out the brawn of industrial counterparts in other major nations, who cry to their governments for tariff or quota protection.

In a short span of years, Japan has become the third largest industrial power, behind only the United States and the Soviet Union.

On the basis of total output of goods and services per person, Japan has raced up the ladder until now it is the 16th most prosperous nation, according to the latest World Bank statistics. In 1974 it had a

gross national product (GNP) of \$4,070 per capita well above the \$3,590 of the United Kingdom, another island nation.

That affluence was achieved with a growth rate of 8.8 percent per annum from 1970 to 1974, a period when Britain's GNP increased only 2.3 percent per year. By now, Japan's industrial might is so great that it is sometimes described as a "locomotive economy" — a nation like the U.S. or West Germany which is expected to pull other smaller countries out of the worldwide recession, or slow-growth pattern. Western economists tend to grumble if Japan grows at "only" 6 percent — a handsome rate that would truly delight Jimmy Carter if it unexpectedly should occur this year in the U.S.

Japan is also the major industrial nation with, relatively, the fewest policemen, fewest persons in prison, fewest divorces, fewest admissions to mental-health clinics, and lowest infant mortality rate. And with new prosperity, it is a country where national attention has turned to the "quality of life" — to measures to improve housing, reduce pollution, and increase recreation facilities. This section tells a portion of the Japanese story.

Surging exports overcome recession

By Ian Gorman
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO: Japan once again is beginning to flex its economic muscle, stiffened temporarily by the recent world recession.

The improvement is due largely to strong gains in exports to the U.S. and Western Europe. Japan's former finance minister and new Prime Minister, Takeo Fukuda, can also take some credit.

Mr. Fukuda became finance minister under former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka in late 1973, shortly before the oil crisis broke out.

With unknowing prescience, he forecast a reduction in the growth rate of the Japanese economy, from an annual rate of 10 percent or more to a modest growth rate of 6 to 7 percent.

Little did he realize that within a few months he would be wondering how to boost the Japanese economy up to the desired modest growth rate rather than on how to slow the economy down.

His first priority after the October, 1973, oil crisis, however, was to check the wild price rises that followed the crisis. He applied tough demand-management measures, acquiring the nickname "Mr. Austerity" in the process.

Caution his style

In getting out of the recession that followed those measures, he has consistently pursued a cautious line. Mr. Fukuda is concerned more with restraining inflation

and putting the economy into sound shape than in pushing rapidly toward recovery.

Mr. Fukuda's cautious policies for dealing with stagflation remained in force throughout 1976 and are likely to be only slightly modified in 1977, even though events have not completely conformed with policy.

The aim for 1977 was a gradual economic rise throughout the year with a moderate increase in fiscal outlays. The policies also sought the revivification of natural or cyclical forces to slowly push up the economy without provoking severe inflation. The target was an annual growth figure for fiscal 1978 of 5.8 percent.

This figure is still likely to be achieved, but not in the way expected. In the first quarter of 1976 the economy boomed, largely thanks to the sharp increases in exports to the U.S. and Western Europe. But since then, the rate of growth has dropped quarter by quarter. The last three months of 1976 may show no growth at all.

Export surge unexpected

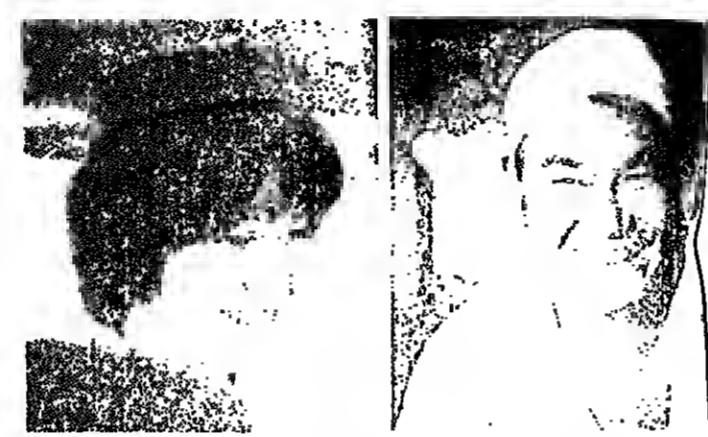
The surge in exports was a surprise, regarded as a lucky break by Japanese officials. But the belief grew both at home and abroad that Japan was getting a free ride toward recovery at the expense of its trading partners. Also, the U.S. charged that Japan was deliberately keeping the yen undervalued. The European Economic Community voiced veiled threats of import restrictions.

Although the rise in exports began to slow down after spring, exports continued to be a powerful factor in stimulating the economy.

Businessmen and government officials held to the hope that domestic demand factors, such as consumer



By Norman Shrawan



Two faces of Tokyo: children's guide and laborer



By Norman Shrawan

Construction worker helps raise another tower in Tokyo

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Carmakers faced with new market realities

By Charles E. Dole
Automotive editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Japanese carmakers face a dilemma: Japanese domestic car demand is slowing in a walk compared to the dramatic rise in Japanese car ownership over the past 10 or 12 years - a fourfold increase between 1965 and the Arab oil embargo in 1973.

At the same time, the search for a bigger export market has triggered a thumping demand for import controls, especially in those countries whose auto industries are feeling the pressure of Japanese competition.

Japan's auto export growth rate is expected to slow to about 5 percent annually for the next 10 years. It has enjoyed a 20 to 30 percent growth rate during the past 10 years.

Even so, Japan may export up to 3.36 million cars by 1980, with knock-down units - assembled in the countries to which they are shipped - accounting for 1.64 million units.

As a result, Japanese carmakers are mixing an easy confidence, based on a long succession of ever-rising sales years, with an equal measure of caution as they adapt to the realities of today's world auto market.

Major transition period

Besides the rising tide of protectionist sentiment, the Japanese also see the worldwide auto industry as moving through a major period of transition. They see two reasons for this:

- The high price of petroleum and the likelihood of a shortage in a time of global crisis.

- The relationship of the automobile to society, affected by what Nissan chairman, Katsumi Kawamura, calls its "deenergists" - pollution, accidents, and noise.

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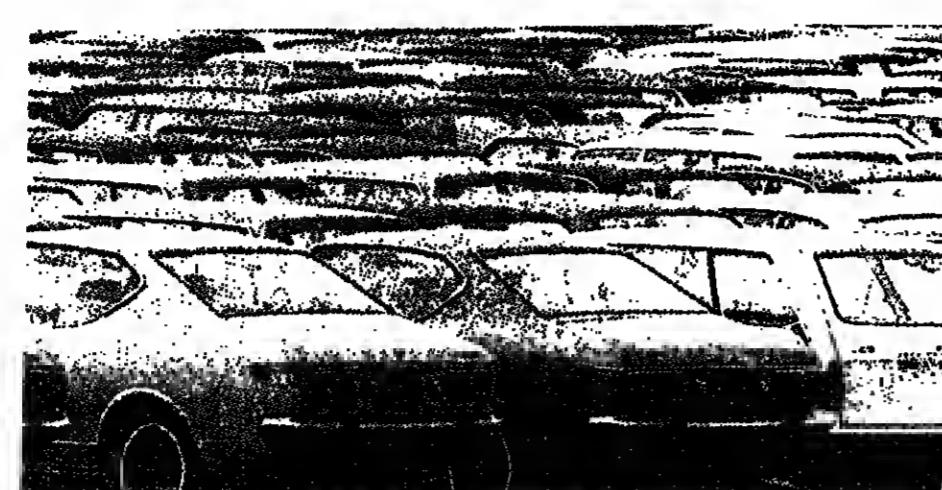
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By Peter Main, staff photographer

Japan may export up to 3.4 million autos by 1980

"All of these demerits will have to be eliminated to a certain extent," he asserts. "For this reason, we feel we have to keep improving our products so they do not damage the environment. This must be done without too much interference from the government."

In reaction to the mounting resistance to its cars in some markets, the Japanese auto industry sent a group of high-level officials, including several company presidents and the head of the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, to the U.S. last summer and to Europe in the fall.

Alleviating fears

The purpose of the trips was to solve any fears which foreign carmakers might have because of Japan's far-reaching success in penetrating the overseas auto markets.

U.S. manufacturers have repeatedly assailed the one-way street that prevails in the automobile trade between Japan and the rest of the world.

The Japanese auto industry now accounts for about 9 percent of the country's total manufacturing output; it also accounts for about 13 percent of total exports. Some 600,000 workers are employed by the industry, and millions more are indirectly dependent on it for their livelihoods.

Japan's automobile industry is very highly organized and is making use of new and promising technologies.

Touring the widespread facilities of Nissan, the country's second-ranking vehicle-maker af-

fects the home-market price, or face action by the government against them.

In Japan, governmental bodies are tightening the screws on emissions, setting some of the most stringent standards in the world.

They are also curbing the use of automobiles because of the mounting congestion in city centers.

Better mass transit than U.S.

Japan, unlike much of the U.S., has a workable mass-transit system already in operation, lessening the demand on the automobile for large-scale movement of people. Further, Japan is planning major expansion of its subway systems in several of its larger cities. It plans to extend its high-speed rail lines as well.

Within a few years the 130-mile-an-hour bullet train will go by tunnel from the north of Honshu to Hokkaido far in the north of Tokyo.

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Some of the larger ships can carry up to 3,000 cars; smaller ones have a capacity of about 1,000.

Touring the widespread facilities of Nissan, the country's second-ranking vehicle-maker af-

ter Toyota, it is easy to see why the Japanese have had so much success in the U.S. and Europe.

Every detail in its place

They leave nothing to chance. Everything is built out in minute detail, even the regimented exercise periods during each work shift. Each piece of the auto is carefully slipped into its proper place.

Further, they're willing to take their time. Nissan, for example, required many years to develop a solid dealership network in the U.S. It has preferred a low profile ever since, despite its sale of some quarter-million cars in 1976.

Japanese carmakers are debating whether or not to build a car assembly plant in the U.S., either as a joint effort by two or more companies or as a single-company venture by Toyota, Nissan, or Honda.

A U.S. plant is desirable, they say, because of the problems involved in shipping huge numbers of vehicles across the sea. For example, a strike of Japanese stevedores 21 months ago tied up the car-carrying ships for more than a week.

Carmakers have highly automated loading facilities at a number of ports along Japan's coast. Nissan is able to load two cargo ships simultaneously at its huge tonka wharf in Tokyo Bay, the largest seaport in the country.

Inland transport problems

Yet inland transport facilities are regarded as the "weak," protests T. Arakawa, charge of Nissan's export division. The company has high-rise facilities in which to store about 20,000 cars on the wharf.

Despite its large capacity, if the car is rolled onto a ship within a few days the wharf comes jammed, and there is no place to load more units. A strike by stevedores can turn into a nightmare.

I watched the rough traveler being loaded with hundreds of cars destined for ports in Europe. Like clockwork, the cars are driven onto the ship in a steady stream.

Some of the larger ships can carry up to 3,000 cars; smaller ones have a capacity of about 1,000.

Touring the widespread facilities of Nissan, the country's second-ranking vehicle-maker af-

Europe wringing its hands over deficit in Tokyo trade

By Takashi Okn
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO "Which of our industries should we Europeans allow to die?" a West European journalist asked a high Japanese Foreign Ministry official at a recent press briefing on European-Japanese economic relations.

The answer, though diplomatically couched, was to the effect that if the Europeans met Japanese competition squarely by modernizing their own industries and making them more efficient, instead of resorting to import controls, they could survive.

This exchange shows the emotional atmosphere in which Japanese and Europeans tend to dismiss trade - and, more specifically, the \$4.2 billion surplus which the Europeans say Japan is going to pack up in its trade with the European Community (EC) countries during the current year. The Japanese say the surplus will be closer to \$3.5 billion, but admit that in any case it will be substantial.

He recognized the existence of non-tariff barriers, which he said were not as onerous as some Europeans charge, and which Keldauken was urging various government ministries to mitigate if not entirely remove.

In Mr. Doko's view, the main problem is that the European and Japanese economies are competitive rather than complementary. In essence, both import raw materials, process them, and export the value-added product.

What both sides need to do, in Mr. Miyoshi's opinion, is to promote those areas in which one industrialized economy could help the other.

Auto marketing deal

The prominent example is a team-up between British Leyland and Mitsubishi Japan, largest trading company in motor vehicles. Leyland cars are made in Japan. Yoshio Ikeda, president of Mitsubishi - who signed the joint venture agreement with David Andrews, managing director of Leyland International - was a member of the Keldauken mission. He heard firsthand the complaints of British and other industrialists that they were being denied fair access to the Japanese market.

Leyland and Mitsubishi will set up a new company to import and distribute Leyland cars in Japan. It is a tough market. But there is an insufficiently tapped market for expensive prestige cars the Japanese do not make. Leyland decided to go after this market more aggressively with cars like the Jaguar, the Rover 3500, the Triumph TR-7 sports car.

It is hoped that by 1981, Leyland will be selling £5 million (\$4.25 million) worth of cars in Japan, compared with only £2 million (\$3.4 million) worth of all British cars sold in Japan in 1976.

Reluctance over sharing

Shipbuilders, facing harsh times throughout the world, are having more difficulty getting Japan to reduce production to a level the EC would consider satisfactory.

The Japanese have dominated the market for years, and are reluctant to accept EC proposals for a 50-50 sharing of new orders. But one senior Japanese diplomat here says that some kind of market-sharing agreement is not improbable.

At the same time, the Europeans want the Japanese to increase their own imports of Eu-

ropean goods. They say that a host of non-tariff barriers makes it difficult for European-manufactured goods to find markets in Japan.

The Japanese have promised an immediate increase in imports of dairy products from the EC.

They are permitting European cars destined for Japan to be inspected in Europe rather than tediously after arrival in Japan. They have promised simplification of test regulations for pharmaceuticals.

Limiting vs. increasing

Masaya Miyoshi is an official of Keldauken, the Federation of Economic Organizations, who visited Europe in October as part of a high-powered delegation led by chairman Toshio Doko.

"Limiting Japanese exports to Europe is only half of what needs to be done," he said in a recent conversation in Keldauken's headquarters in Tokyo's business center. "The more important part is increasing European exports to Japan."

He recognized the existence of non-tariff barriers, which he said were not as onerous as some Europeans charge, and which Keldauken was urging various government ministries to mitigate if not entirely remove.

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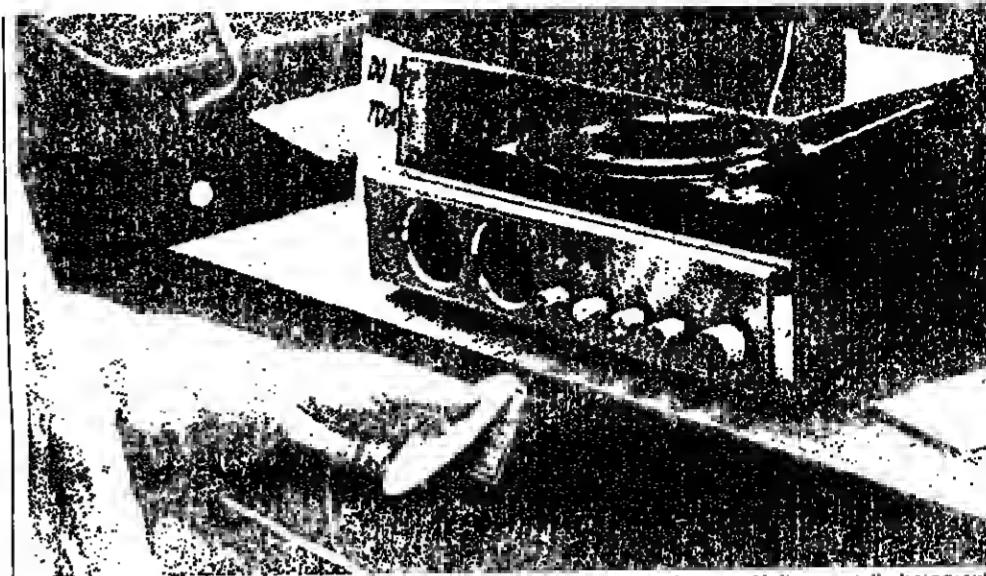
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By R. Norman Maloney, staff photographer

The sound of U.S.-Japanese trade is sometimes distant

U.S.-Japanese trade expected to hold steady

By Guy Halverson
Business and Financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON U.S.-Japan economic trade, which hit an estimated \$25 billion last year, is expected to "hold steady" though perhaps at slightly reduced levels during 1977, according to top government analysts here.

Most important for these two industrial giants - separated by thousands of miles of ocean and diverse cultures, but linked by equally intense trading of goodwill - is that trade is considered absolutely vital to each nation.

Although Canada remains the major overall trading partner with the U.S., Japan is far and away the largest overseas economic partner. Moreover, as State Department analysts here note, the large-scale web of economic links continues to underpin the crucial political ties between the two nations.

Still, policymakers here and in Japan will be grappling with a number of major problems during the next several months. Among them:

• The U.S. television industry remains locked in an acerbic marketing war with rival Japanese companies. U.S. color set manufacturers argue that Japanese firms are unfairly slashing prices while receiving government subsidies.

One U.S. firm, Zenith, is currently seeking court action that would impose countervailing U.S. duties (up to 15 percent) on Japanese electronic equipment. The proposed duties would cost the Japanese \$225 million annually.

While final year-end figures are not available as of this writing, some analysts expect that the trade figures for last year will be around \$25 billion. Through October, 1976, the U.S. exported \$8.5 billion worth of goods and services, compared to Japanese imports of \$12.7 billion.

Questions at both ends

The main reasons for the feeling that 1977 trade will not hit such a high is two-fold: the still uncertain trade and economic policies of the new Carter administration, and the new Liberal-Democratic government of Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda. There also is questioning about how well both nations will continue to pull out of the recent worldwide recession.

"The U.S. economy looks as if it's going to momentum," argues an official of the Washington-based United States-Japan Trade Council. "But the Japanese economy," the official notes, "looks as if it may be in a rut."

Further, a significant part of Japanese imports into the U.S. during 1976, according to trade analysts, represent a rebuilding of inventories that were allowed to sag during 1975.

Still, if the world economy were to show a sudden rebound and "anything is possible in today's international selling," laughs one U.S. trade official, then the two-way trade could jump to even higher levels.

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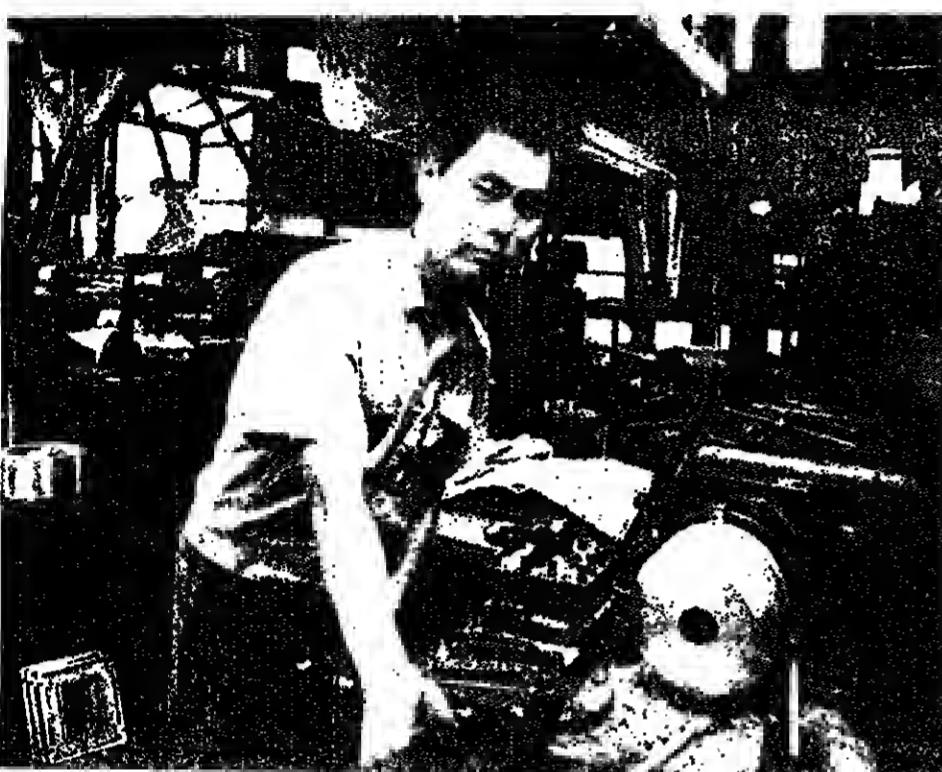
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Slower growth rate predicted for Japan as economic 'pause' lingers



Machinist at small Tokyo factory

By David K. Wilkes

Japanese wages are expected to jump 10 percent in 1977

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Read & Respond
TO MONITOR ADS

The chief manager of research for the First Bank, Ltd., discusses major factors that will affect Japan's economic situation in 1977.

By Shinji Tsuji
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The Japanese economy is expected to grow by only about 6 percent in 1977 as it tries to shake off the vestiges of its recent pause.

Factors that are both external and internal to the economy will operate to limit that growth.

The external factors include:

- Economic policies of the new Cabinet: The "pause" in the economic recovery has become more serious than anticipated. Under these conditions, the Cabinet probably will take its usual and monetary measures to stimulate the economy.

These measures undoubtedly will provide a certain uplift. But in view of the large fiscal deficit, the relentless upward pressure on prices and other limiting factors, the room for economic maneuvering seems extremely narrow.

A strong stimulative policy of the kind used in former recessions hardly seems feasible.

- Developments in the world economy: The recovery in the world economy also will continue, but the growth rate will be lower than in 1976.

Last year, Japan's economy achieved an export-led recovery. But in 1977, the rate of expansion in world trade will be lower. This will weaken the role of exports as a leading recovery factor.

- Oil prices: The increase in oil prices, which took effect on Jan. 1, will be smaller than expected. The oil shortages predicted for the middle of 1977 probably will not materialize.

This, however, will be due to the stagnation in the world economy, which has blunted the thrust of the price rise. Oil will remain a destabilizing factor limiting economic growth.

The internal factors include:

- Rate of wage increases: The rise in incomes is decisive for the increase in personal consumption expenditures which account for more than half of gross national product (GNP). The wage negotiations carried out in the spring of each year form the basis for increases in about two-thirds of annual wages and salaries.

These, in turn, make up 50-60 percent of personal incomes. The other third consists of bonus and overtime payments. In 1976, the average wage increase was 8.8 percent. In 1977, a rise of about 10 percent may be agreed upon. If the increase in community prices is taken into account, no large expansion in consumer spending is expected.

- Supply-demand gap: The most important single reason for the halting progress of the recovery was the disappointing performance of equipment investment.

As long as enterprises retain this attitude, the stagnation in demand will continue. The company will try to shorten its little line. In turn will intensify the feeling of uncertainty. It will be difficult to break this vicious circle.



Shinji Tsuji

The stagnation is blamed mainly on a large gap between supply capacity and demand. In the manufacturing industry, the output rate still remains between 70 and 75 percent. It will take time to close the gap.

• Improvement of corporate earnings: The worst drop in corporate earnings except the last recession occurred in the first half of 1976. Since then, there has been a rather rapid recovery.

The tempo of the improvement in earnings will slow down hereafter, and any improvement will depend on the efforts of each enterprise.

- Inflation: The deceleration in the growth of the economy has made it difficult to end increases by a rise in productivity. As a result, the upward in prices is becoming stronger.

If the recovery picks up too much, prices will come under stronger upward pressure. That may necessitate restrictive measures. This dilemma will persist.

- Exchange rate: From a long-term point of view, the yen will remain strong. Short-term, the slowdown in the expansion of exports and the increase in the payments of oil imports may cause a certain weakness.

- Entrepreneurial attitudes: Businessmen's confidence in the future is of great importance to the economic growth in 1977.

At the present time, the assumption that the area of rapid growth has come to an end in the Japanese economy has been widely accepted by businessmen. Generally speaking, expansionary policies are not with great enthusiasm.

• Supply-demand gap: The most important single reason for the halting progress of the recovery was the disappointing performance of equipment investment.

As long as enterprises retain this attitude,

West told how to sell in Japanese market

'Adapt yourselves to our sales methods'

By Tatsuo Doko
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo
"Your salesmen in Japan live too well," Tatsuo Doko told his hosts when he visited Western Europe a couple of months ago. "If you want to sell in the Japanese market, you should use one of our big trading firms, like Mitsubishi or Mitsubishi. They will really pound the pavements for you."

Oligomaniac Mr. Doko talks frankly himself, and appreciates frankness in others. President of Keldaren, the Federation of Economic Organizations, he has been called Japan's alternate prime minister because of the power wielded by the business establishment in Japan. But he despises the title.

In a recent interview with this correspondent at Keldaren headquarters in Tokyo, Mr. Doko said that Japan had come to a turning point in its national politics.

"The Liberal Democrats [conservatives] nearly lost their majority in the recent elections. The moderate opposition parties gained. Keldaren cannot afford to be identified solely with the Liberal Democrats."

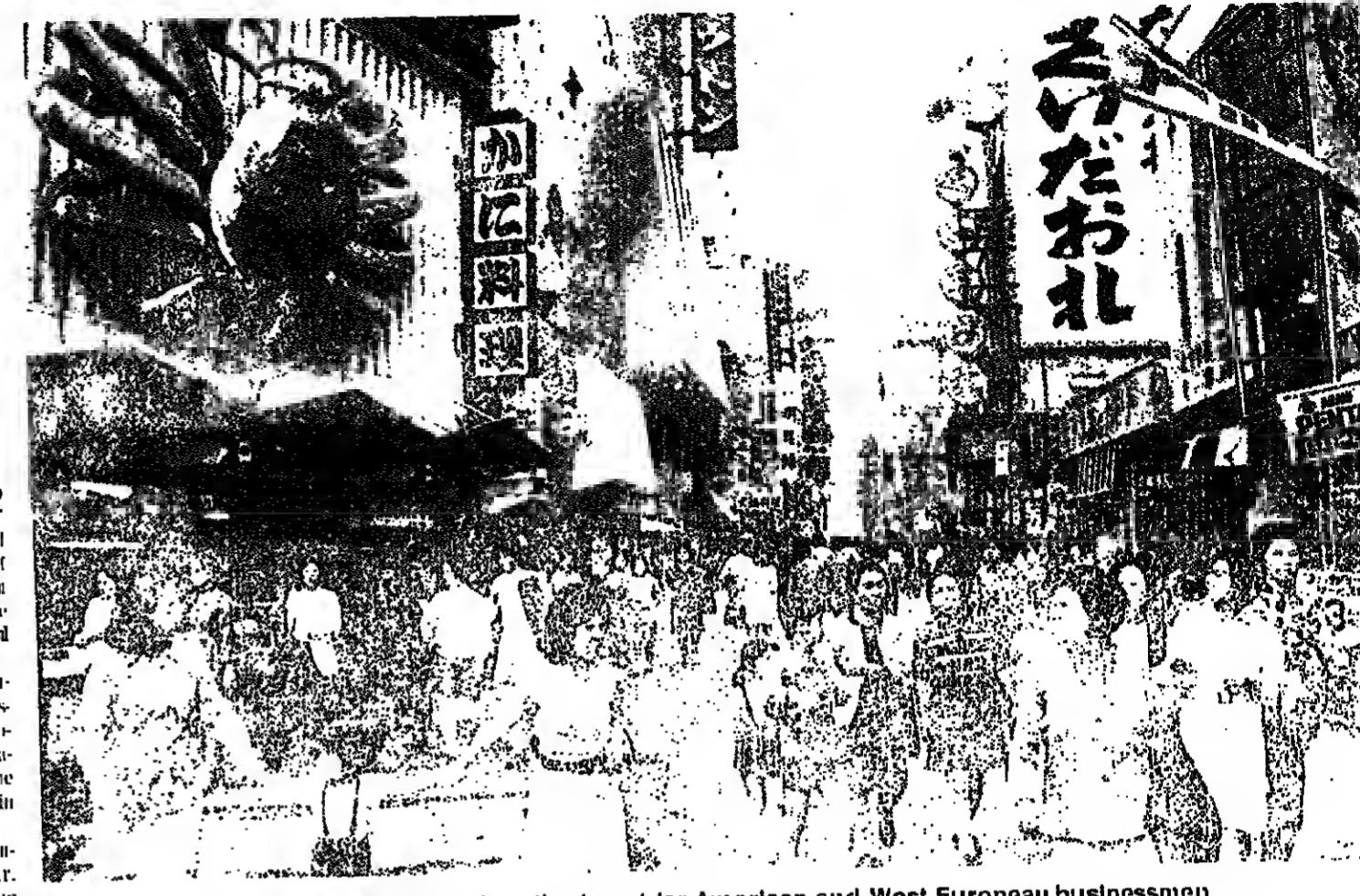
Talking with socialists

"We've got to talk to the opposition parties, including the socialists [the largest opposition party]. That's what our counterparts in Europe do. At least we've got to get the socialists to understand our point of view."

But that meant that, until now, foreign accusations of "Japan Incorporated," of businessmen in cahoots with government, were correct?

"There's no actual substance to 'Japan Incorporated,'" Mr. Doko said. In the early post-war days, yes, when Japan's business recovery had just got going and no one had any money.

"But today, we businessmen are the only



The Japanese market: a lucrative target for American and West European businessmen

ones who have any vision, any plan. The politicians certainly don't have any."

Mr. Doko visited Europe with a delegation including the presidents of Japan's largest companies — Mitsubishi, Nippon Steel, Sumitomo Chemical, the Fuji Bank to mention only a few.

The purpose was to try to head off what seemed to be a looming trade war between Western Europe and Japan. At issue is Japan's increasing balance-of-trade surplus with the nine European Community countries — \$3 billion in 1975, and more than \$1 billion in 1976.

Expanded trade proposed

The approach Mr. Doko proposed was to balance trade by expanding it, not by measures such as import curbs. The curbs would have the effect of restricting trade.

The Keldaren mission asked for and obtained a list of manufactured items that Britain wanted to sell to Japan in larger amounts.

He is equally frank in criticizing the heretofore of Japanese living abroad.

U.S. economic bounce draws Japanese investors

By Ron Scherer
Business and financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Japanese direct investments in the United States will be increasing this year.

The increase, following a short stagnation in the Japanese economy, will continue along the normal lines of Japanese investment: commerce and financial services.

There are several reasons for the increase, says Teruhiko Tsuji, senior economist stationed with the Fuji Bank, Ltd., New York agency.

One factor is the speedier economic recovery in the United States, making investment here more attractive.

Another reason, says the Fuji Bank economist, is that "total labor" costs here are now more favorable than in Japan. In the U.S. Japanese companies face only salary and pension and other fringe costs. In Japan, the commitment of worker to a lifetime of employment with one company boosts the total cost of employment. During recessions, workers are not laid off. Further, fringe benefits are especially high as the company sometimes provides housing, medical attention, and supplemental needs.

Another important factor, says Mr. Tsuji, is that productivity is high in the U.S. Thus, a higher educational level in the United States

includes cheaper labor in Asian countries where Japanese companies might consider investing.

Problems of investment

However, there often are difficulties in investing in the U.S. Notes Akio Suzuki, an officer of Sumitomo Shoji America, Inc., "In our case we don't like to make a 100 percent investment. We would like local partners for our projects, and there are problems in finding the right American partner." Still, he continues, "state governments, particularly in the South, are very eager to bring in new industries. They have good labor force and an abundant energy supply."

In some cases, local governments have been quite aggressive in courting Japanese investors.

Probably a substantial portion of the \$3.2 billion spent in 1976 went out to the United States. In 1975, of \$3.3 billion invested abroad, only about 20 percent went to commercial investment, chiefly in the United States. Probably the largest single investment was in oil development in Sakhalin, just north of Japan and South Africa (\$605 million). Manufacturing investments were directed mainly to Southeast Asia.

In Auburn, New York, for example, the efforts of Mayor Paul W. Lattimore brought in a Japanese mini-steel mill.

Because the mill was built in an area of high unemployment (7.1 percent at the time), the Japanese received a tax break. A major portion of the \$18 million investment was raised by a state agency, will be repaid by loans. Japanese companies make with foreign companies to receive either finished products or raw materials.

Raw materials received a major share of Japan's investment abroad. Some 28 percent of 1975's overseas investments were spent on copper, coal, or oil development.

Manufacturing received 32.4 percent, commerce 15.9 percent,

and financial services 8.2 percent.

include an aircraft plant in Texas, a lumber mill in Alaska, a yarn manufacturing plant in South Carolina, and a soy sauce production facility in Wisconsin. Japanese businesses have also been major investors in real estate in Hawaii, Texas, and Florida.

Most funds go elsewhere

The bulk of Japanese direct investment abroad, however, has not gone to the United States. In 1975, of \$3.3 billion invested abroad, only about 20 percent went to commercial investment, chiefly in the United States. Probably the largest single investment was in oil development in Sakhalin, just north of Japan and South Africa (\$605 million). Manufacturing investments were directed mainly to Southeast Asia.

Dow Chemical had trouble getting approval for a wholly owned soda plant in Japan precisely because of this problem, Mr. Doko said. "Now, it turns out that European manufacturers use a mercury method that is as safe as the diaphragm method and much cheaper," Mr. Doko said. "So what are our manufacturers to do? Those that converted early are the ones who may now lose out, because their conversion costs have been so high."

"I told Mr. Callaghan," Mr. Doko said, "that as the developing countries begin to catch up with us, we are all going to have difficulty with our exports. Japan certainly, Britain too, Britain has got to find things to sell that we want. And we have got to do the same. Each of us is going to have to develop his special field of quality and competence. That's the process we have embarked upon, and I'm sure we will bring it to fruition."

There are, in other words, barriers of culture and habit on both sides which must be broken down if Japan is to become a fully integrated member of the world community.

"We recognize our responsibilities to the world," Mr. Doko said. "Japan, West Germany, and the United States are the strongest economies. We have to do the trend to get the world economy out of recession. That is why we will need 7 percent economic growth in Japan next year."

"Where the economy doesn't grow, and there's a recession, that's when our industries push exports, because they can't sell enough in the domestic market," he said.

Mr. Doko regretted that a lot of time had been lost already because of political turmoil. The Lockheed scandal absorbed the entire interest of the government and politicians last year.

Vision for the future

When he spoke of a vision for the future, he said, he meant the structural reorganization of the Japanese economy. "It's a tremendous task, but we've already started doing it," he said. "I think we're ahead of West Germany, even of the United States, in this respect."

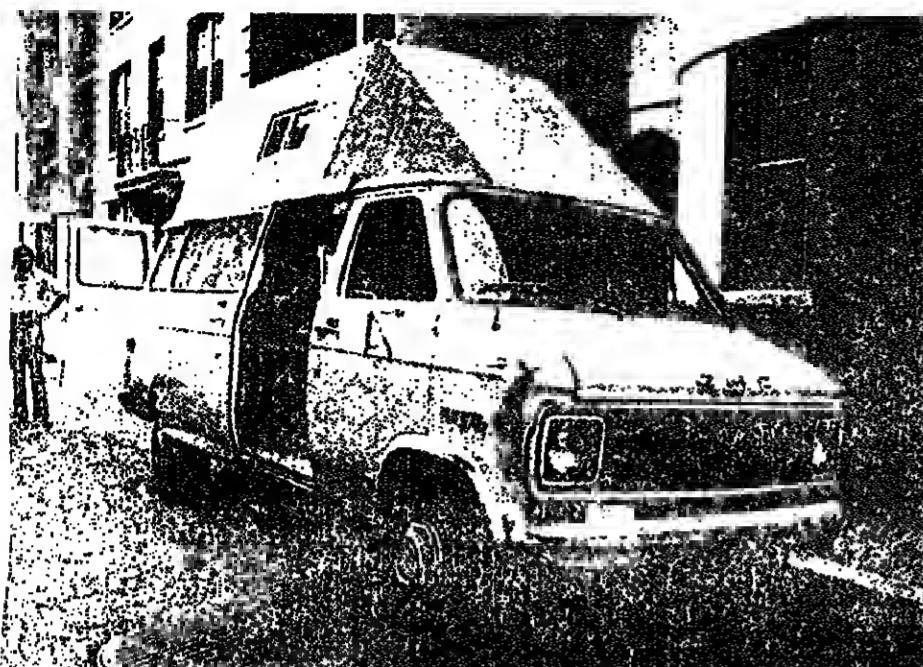
With all Japan's vaunted reputation for efficiency, there were still too many sectors that were weak and lacked international competitiveness.

Caustic soda was one such field. There were still 36 manufacturers in that field facing great difficulties in changing from a system using dangerous mercury to the safe but expensive diaphragm method.

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'Our van is our home, and we have traveled in it coast to coast'

Pumpkin into golden coach? Well, sort of

By Lynn Hollond
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

We had been hiking through the thermal basins of Yellowstone National Park all day, and we were tired. The rain that had started as a light mist had developed into a downpour. It was getting dark as we pulled into the campground, and as we drove around, we found every space occupied.

It was a camping situation I used to dread, but no more. I maneuvered into a tight little space behind the bathhouse, slipped out from behind the wheel, lit a candle, and proceeded to cook dinner. It was when I saw the look of gratitude on the faces of the motorcycle campers I invited in from their shivering post beneath a tree that I really began to appreciate our funny-looking, topsided, mismatched, unpainted van-camper home.

Three months and 3,000 miles ago, my husband and I had found the basic van in a used-car lot, huddled between smashed tractor and Mack truck. It had a cracked windshield, broken locks, bald tires, dents, rust, dirt, and rattles so loud that conversation was impossible. What it did have, however, was a V-8 engine (necessary for pulling extra weight over mountains), a heavy-duty suspension, and wraparound windows that afforded ventilation even on rainy days.

We had no training as carpenters, and we knew it would take a lot of converting to make it a camper, but now our van is our home, and

we have traveled with it coast to coast across the U.S.A.

The major change we made was cutting off the old top (using a saber saw and six blades — something like opening a can) and adding a new three-foot-high one to achieve an interior height of 6½ feet. It is made of two-by-four wooden studs, covered on the sides and top with one-quarter-inch plywood, and iron and back with the sheet metal from the old top of the van. The angle of the front follows the slope of the windshield, providing an aerodynamically smooth plane. The sides of the top follow the curve of the sides of the van.

We attached the new wood top to the frame of the van on the sides with bolts and at front and back with pop rivets, and installed two second-hand screen and glass sliding storm windows, one on either side. We then caulked the window openings, the gutters where the top attaches to the van body, and the seams on the inside and caulked them with epoxy on the outside. The exterior was also coated with marine fiber glass for waterproofing and primed in preparation for a final paint job.

The total cost for the top extension was \$89. Lumber, including plywood and studs, cost \$28; fiber glass for waterproofing, \$20; nails and other hardware, \$10; paint, \$7; and windows, \$22. (Commercially made tops of fiber glass cost upwards of \$400.)

Once the top was complete, the interior could be finished, with the only material we purchased — paneling. Enough to cover the top and sides cost \$16. Other interior carpentry



'The major change was adding a new top for an interior height of 6½ feet'

utilized dismantled bookcases and scrap lumber; the linoleum was left over from two different kitchens; the insulation and propane tank were gifts; the sink an old enamel basin we found floating in a river. The cushions are third-hand, and on my first day of work I took great delight in cutting up all my dresses and making patchwork slipcovers.

The interior living space is 6 feet by 10 feet by 6½ feet. Starting with an empty shell, we

insulated all exposed metal, and covered the walls with paneling. The floor is one-quarter inch plywood, covered with linoleum. Benches along either side occupy two-thirds of the space, a sliding door and a utility unit takes up the rest. The benches are rectangular frames covered with paneling, bolted to both wall and floor. Hinged tops provide access to storage beneath.

The tops of the benches are recessed ½ inches from the edge to form a lip which supports the boards which form the sleeping platform. At night, the platform covers the entire back of the van, during the day the boards are stored in a rack attached to the roof.

The utility unit has a small second-hand electric refrigerator console; but, since the van is not wired for electricity, a small fan and ice chest does the actual cooling. Below the top of the unit is a box with doors for storing the stove and utensils; it contains the sink and a countertop as well. The entire unit is made of scrap lumber; the sink is an old enamel basin with a hole cut in the bottom and makeshift plumbing.

After the basic carpentry was completed, finishing touches included curtains (spring rods make opening and closing easy and prevent sagging), and a propane tank attached to the back of the van.

Instead of attempting to free herself for personal fulfillment by knocking down or trampling over the institution of family, she seized the opportunities for self-realization which existed right in the very situation in which she had earlier placed herself. She has achieved what many women seek — peace of mind and conscience, joy in living, and avenues for sharing the love that she has with others.

When the youngest child of last entered school, the mother proposed that she had earned a vacation and would like to spend two weeks in Paris. So off she went on her big adventure. And when she returned, refreshed and delighted by all she had seen,

Roles of mothers examined

By Eloise T. Lee

Through the feminist movement or the publicity it has generated, many mothers are examining their traditional role in family life.

Sometimes their altered relationship with their families seems harsh indeed. I was sad to hear recently two of my friends had abandoned their husbands and children to "do their own thing." This selfish renunciation of their prior commitments to marriage and child-rearing seems to me very unlikely to help them achieve their professed goals of whole womanhood.

In contrast, the experience of a third friend illustrates how a mother's growing concept of herself and her role has strengthened and enriched the experience of her whole family.

She and her husband and six children (rather closely bunched together in age) live in the same modest house in which

she conveyed to her children and husband an irresistible enthusiasm for the world beyond their neighborhood. Other trips have followed, always with the same happy result.

This friend exemplifies for me a truly liberated woman. She and her husband deeply love each other; their children have become interesting, responsible teenagers; she has continued to sing with the choral group all these years; her travels bring her fresh, interesting views and the assurance she is capable of managing on her own.

But even while the children were small, the mother "escaped" once a week to sing with a civic choral group. The father and children attended the group's performances. At home, the mother's singing established an air of joy and faith that prevailed over the crises of daily life.

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Siobhan McKenna

Remembering Belfast: the caring was mutual

By Louise Sweeney
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

She is an Irish actress, as if you didn't know from the cascade of auburn hair and the frugue as soft as moss and the snap of her wit.

She is Siobhan McKenna, of Dublin's famous Abbey Theatre, and she is talking about the way it was when she, a staunch defender of the Republic of Ireland, decided to give benefit performances in war-torn Northern Ireland.

"When I was doing my one-woman show in London I read about the floods and I thought, 'Well, as if they haven't had enough!'

Profile

And I thought this is one time when I don't have to ask the other actors if they will do this for nothing. . . . So she decided to do this for the benefit for a nondenominational group that sends children of all creeds on holiday."

"And you know, a lot of people in Dublin said, 'are you not afraid, going up there?' And I said, 'no, I'm going up there because I care.'

She remembers how it was in Belfast when she brought her one-woman show to a converted cinema there: "It was very wonderful to hear the buzz before the curtain went up, because I knew that into one went into that theater who could possibly say 'Where do the Cats sit? And where do the Pots sit?' They sat wherever there was a seat, including the aisles. And it was successful," she beams. "I did a second week."

Welcome to Belfast!

"And they would pass me on the street, and look at me, and then they'd stop and say, 'Welcome to Belfast, Miss McKenna' . . . and they would say, 'Thank you for coming.' People care if you care. You must care. You can't go through life not caring."

She is in real life somewhat like the role she's been playing in an Abbey Theater tour of the U.S. The role is that of the caring woman, Bessie Burgess in Sean O'Casey's classic about the earlier Irish civil war,

"The Plough and the Stars." It is Bessie, trying to nurse her worst enemy back to health, who sings "Lead Kindly Light" to comfort her. "One step enough for me,"



McKenna — 'One step enough for me'

Miss McKenna quotes the hymn, "I think is one of the most marvelous lines in the whole play."

She's been Brecht's "Mother Courage," Shaw's "Saint Joan," and the quintessence of strong Irish women, June in O'Casey's "Juno and the Paycock." "Saint Joan" was her favorite role, she says, but which of all her roles has been closest to her own character? "I would like to say with [Eleonora] Duse I've been a thousand women and

lived every one of them, and I hope I have been every one of them." "Saint Joan as a person fascinated me from childhood," she explains, telling about growing up poor in Galway and spending her tiny allowance to buy part two of a life of Jeanne d'Arc that she couldn't wait to read free in school in the following class.

A new green suit

This actress who lives in a world of exotic costumes remembers growing up wearing only hand-me-down clothes from her sister. Then the magic day came when she had a new green suit for St. Patrick's Day "and I didn't know how to get my body into it" — because it wasn't worn smooth. Her father was a professor of mathematics at Galway University and although they lacked money he gave her a rich education: She knew algebra and higher mathematics at five.

"I never wanted to be an actress," she says. "I never entered my head." Until she was 15, and played the part of a Chinese man in an operetta. The director said, "she really must be an actress . . . she'll make a lovely comedienne for the Abbey Theatre."

Later she got a scholarship to Galway University, and because she and her father both loved the Gaeltacht language, began acting in the Tardhearn, the Irish-language theater. Recently her career has included a spate of directing, too: "I don't direct, I draw out."

After the Washington tour there's a vacation of five days at home in Dublin with her husband, Abbey Theater actor Denis O'Dea, and their son, Diomachus (Gaelic for Dennis), an Olympic swimmer. Then on to London to play that fierce Queen Jocasta, in a production of Euripides' "The Phoenician Women" with Sir Michael Redgrave as Oedipus. "It's an extraordinarily modern play, just as 'The Plough and the Stars' is, about a civil war between two sons."

Before London she might have time for her favorite way to unwind: "Water has a very tranquilizing effect on me. . . . I'm not really that temperamental on the outside but I am on the inside, so what I do at home is I just get on a bus, get to the sea, and let a shout or two at a seagull, they're screaming anyway. I'm absolutely whole, then, I'm fine."

Lining up for a live-in llama

By Brad Knickerbocker
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Sebastopol, California

When Sally Taylor's small group of friendly but unusual beasts began attracting crowds, she finally had to put up a "visits by appointment only" sign. For here, an hour north of San Francisco, has developed one of America's first native herds of traditionally South American animals — llamas.

Not to be confused with a "llamasery" (where Tibetan priests gather), the River Hole Llamasery (three years old) has grown from the original patriarch ("Itama") and a mate to a herd of 7 males and 10 females and a thriving business for Mrs. Taylor and her husband, Paul.

Llamas are particularly attractive for several reasons, Mrs. Taylor said, as she introduced a visitor to friendly and curious Geraldine, Sybil, Ophelia, four-day-old Paco, and the others.

"They're really fascinating animals. I could spend all my time watching them," she said. "They're very peaceful, they learn quickly, and require very little upkeep." They settle individual disputes by discussion and have only one bad habit: When mad at one another or a human, they . . . er . . . expel.

After the basic carpentry was completed, finishing touches included curtains (spring rods make opening and closing easy and prevent sagging), and a propane tank attached to the back of the van.

The greatest advantage of van camping, though, is the ease — no tents to take down or put up in the cold and rain, a place for everything (well, almost), and the privacy, security, and warmth of solid walls. There is room to stretch out on long drives and a place to go to get away from the road. And there is the enjoyment of something we built with our own hands at a total conversion cost of \$104.

When a stranger approaches us in a camp-

ground and says, "That's some rig you've got there!" we just smile and say, "It's certainly nice,"



Cute, but not likely to replace Rover

The Home Forum

Monday, January 24, 1977

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

I have an art professor from Japan who calls his work realism. Most of the world would call it abstract.

When he paints he focuses not on the object before him but on the thought behind the object, for he feels this is where reality lies. His paintings are not academic; they rarely speak of the physical structure of things. Rather they convey moods, feelings, ideas. There's an aura of infinity about them. They aren't mere translations; they're transparencies — mirrors of reality, if you will. Moving beyond physical representation to the idea of being, he touches the point at which all things converge — that center of commonality where order and balance are rooted. For example: When he paints the sky he tries to "let the sky fall" to his paper. He makes an effort to feel its presence as unmistakably that he, the sky, his paper, his brush, are at one. With no separation, the sense of sky somehow happens on his paper; and harmony, the quintessential force of being, is not lost in an imperfect effort of physical representation.

I've learned much from this man. It's all

Beyond words

too easy for me the thinker to become so involved in objective analysis that the feelings are smothered in a coat of information — gaining layers of insight that separate me from insight. Insight, I'm finding, requires being part of the world — not a cool (or even a passionate) observer. Most of us avoid such involvement, for it leads us into an unknown realm, and this, with its disorientation, can be frightening. Involvement includes — and is held in — the infinite, that incredible, unending-unbeginning, constancy so incomprehensible and unexplainable in human terms. Infinity implies the greatness of each of us — a greatness so awesome to the "logical" view that it often intimidates us. But when we accept the proposition that we and everything around us are part of infinity — that we are at one — then things give way to ideas. Ready-made pictures and limited verbiage tumble away, and explanations emerge

which are beyond physical limitations or word capsules. Such explanations crossed my path one morning last week.

I went out walking, intending to feel the world, not to think it. I tried to feel with that totally nonphysical sense — that unspeakable sense of unity which communes without absorbing, allies without possessing, perceives without categorizing.

It was snowing, but I didn't call it snow. I called it quiet. Wind swayed the grass fields, but I didn't call it grass; I called it rhythm. I sat on a stump and it became strength and companionship, rather than a hunk of wood.

And suddenly I was no separate, matter-body thinking about these things; I was an integral part of their music, their heart-beat. I was helping to make the balance.

I came home no longer content to call the sky blue, as if it were a separate item needing a category. Even more, I was not satis-

fed with merely giving kind words to neighbors. I now trusted that we fitted together in a rare and perfect way. I wanted to be deeper and deeper until I sensed the unbroken web a nest within me — and I, in turn, had at different times woven each nest. Each individual was somehow part of my being, yet distinct. Seeing people externally as neighbors became simply a verification of a presence I felt was.

Beauty was no longer locked up in me or people. They were beautiful hints of unity, but by no means definitive, adequate to be captured or defined in words stereotypes. They (and I) needed room and become clearer hints.

I'm trying to pure them there room. Still, I'm burning the boxes and pigeon holes, built up within infinity.

The wings of a bird just touched me. I feel no need to identify the species. Today I may not even need to name the bird.

Bunny Holtz

Fuji by any other name

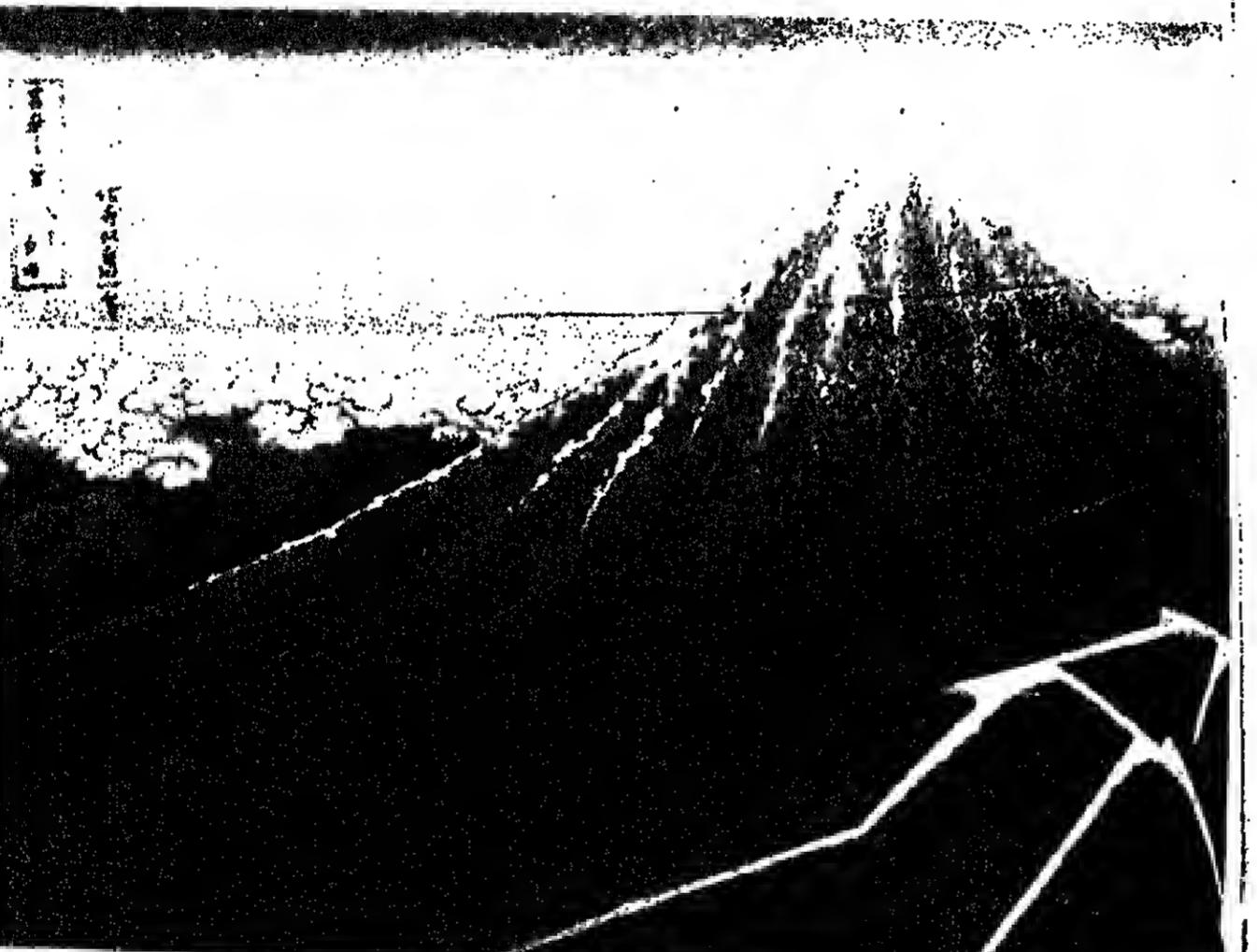
Lightning couldn't strike Mt. Fuji twice, if we are to believe fable; but nature itself couldn't strike the famous snow-capped mountain in the same way twice in the art of Hokusai. Approaching Mt. Fuji as man, insect, fish, bird on high, not a perspective was foreign to his "Thirty-six Views of Mount Fuji." Each showed the splendid peak in a different guise — whether dwarfed by the white foam of a stiff, more mountainous wave or peacefully settling between terraced hills or, here, itself dwarfing the lightning at its foot.

As prolific in his person as in his prints, this magician of the woodblock slipped in and out of many guises and modes: he assumed fifty names in his time and lived in almost twice as many dwelling places. By the time of his death at 89 in 1849, the Japanese printmaker had created 35,000 drawings and prints. His range of interests was enormous. In a Western context, he would be The Renaissance Man.

Larger than life as a human, he created an art larger than its physical life: this work, no bigger than most coffee-table books, bursts off the page. The public landscape of the tourist becomes a bold design, as striking as a stage set, yet retaining its link to its natural source; though theatrically posed, the magnificent mountain is not tortured to make some grotesque drama.

Hokusai had gifts of draftsmanship and composition equalled by few. Abstract and real, popular and profound, his art reigned even over the famous mountain.

Jane Holtz Kay



'Lightning at the Foot of the Fuji': Woodcut by Hokusai (1790-1849)

Courtesy of The Brooklyn Museum, Brooklyn, New York

All things small and beautiful

I looked with wonder on the Japanese appreciation of all small things in nature. Is it because their country, beautifully and theatrically mountainous, hardly ever allows a long vista, letting them always see things at

close range? Or have her strange and lovely mist some part in teaching them to see, falling often like a backdrop behind a single pine, separating it from the rest of the world? Or have the Japanese, from generations spent in one-story paper houses, learned a language, an alphabet of beauty in nature, that we, in our houses of brick and stone, have shut out? Or is it, again, only because they are always artists and see more than we do?

We are in one of their museums. The Japanese gentleman who was showing us paintings unrolled one of the scrolls, an ink sketch of one branch of a cherry tree. "Do you see,"

he said, "how the artist has painted the young shoots pricking off from the old branch? There is so much more life in them. You can see the new age running in them — here is another." He unrolled a scroll and hung it on the wall in front of me. This was a water color. In the left-hand corner was a bird rustled and wet by the rain, a few tufts of grass and flowering weed. The rest of the canvas, bare. But although bare, it was not empty. Crowded with space, I felt paradoxically that it was the most important part of the painting, like those silences in a conversation which are so powerful that words against them flicker feebly, as stars against

the wealth of blackness at night. And yet in the painting, although bird and grass were in a way dwarfed by this space, they were also set apart by it. Washed in space, they stood out, vivid and alone, a halo of silliness about them. Perhaps, I thought, this is how the Japanese see everything in nature; always with a halo of silliness, and therefore always beautiful.

Anne Morrow Lindbergh

From "North to the Orient," ©1955, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

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Bunny Holtz

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, January 24, 1977

Gardens of Japan

If architecture is music's frozen state, this is philosophy in green and brown — the thousand-year-old art of scaling down a panorama to a garden plot; the management of mountains; how to set a necklace waterfall in evergreen, the bridge to double itself, the Worship Stone. To each his scope — the pocket-size retreat hides layered levels of discovery ... One sage erased the Pacific with a wall — except that he who stoops to swallow a cool drink from the stone bowl, looking up will be suddenly dizzied by a glimpse; and feel his small cup dipped into immensity.

Kata Brackett

[This is a Japanese translation of today's religious article]

[これは今日の宗教記事の翻訳です]

意義ある生活

自由...何といふはなしの芳葉! しかし、責任の伴わない自由は、恋愛の愛葉である場合がある。自由と日常生活を意味することが余りにも多く、本当に価値あるものに則りすることから逃避することを意味する。

人間的自由は、それが個人にとって真正に意義あるものとなるためにには、たとえ家族の立場からの解放であれ、時代にこれと思われる社会風潮、あるいは政治的立場からの解放であれ、それは自由の個的成長と理解の枠内に評価されるもので、うなづかしていけるが、たゞこの場合の「うなづかし」は、たゞこの場合の「うなづかし」が、たゞこの場合の「うなづかし」である。

しかし、人生に踏み出さんとする多くの人たち、殊に高生徒や大学生のレベルでは、十分理解できることではあるが、直接行動に訴えて突進し、歩道を破って自由を名乗り、安定期、希望、成功に向かう進路を歩かずといふ感覚にかられることが多い。

しかし、自由とはそんな生々しさのものではない。わたしたちは、日々に対する健忘が決して下さないため、頑固なる立場をとて、力と道徳的勇気を見出さない前に、また自己を十分に知らなければならぬ。常に個人主義者であったキリストイエスは、次の警告を発している:「もし天国が内部で競争争らなければ、その天国は立てられない。また、それが争うならば、その家は立てられない。」

個人の者や内に立派な立場をとることはない。人は意義ある生として生きるが、神はその生存を維持する。幸福として生きるが、争うならば、その家は立てられない。しかし、神は神の性の真の本体が神の靈的表現であり、自分が現実に神の子であり、神に造られたのであり、そしてこの事実を肯定したり、説明せざる力が地上にないことを認める時、自分の形が分裂することはない。彼は神の靈性原理、が自分を創造し、自分が安息とすべきにおいておられる。神はおのれの目的が現われるために、その目的の花びらを開くのと同じようなものである。」

この知識をいかにして実行に移すことができるだろう? まず、施設に見入ることからはじめられる。起の機会を逃さないように心がけるのである。彼または彼女が、神ならぬ者と不可分にして一体であることを、証明する機会を逃さない。神の法則、つまり神の意志を、彼または彼女の生活の法則にするのである。祈りとは、神の靈性を現実に日々の生活に生き、日々表現することである。

キリスト教科学の発見者、創始者であるメリーベーカー・エディは、キリスト教科学の教科書の第一章の全部を、この最も大切な主題である祈りにあてている。彼女は次のように書いている:「考へは口に出されなくとも、神の靈性の心に通じていないことはない。願いが祈りである; それ

The Monitor's religious article

A meaningful life

Freedom — what a word! But freedom, if it is unaccompanied by responsibility, can be a demon in disguise. Too often freedom means footloose, a breaking away with a clear commitment to anything really substantial.

Human freedom, whether it be release from family pressures, what one may feel to be outmoded social codes, or tyrannical government, can only be meaningful to the individual if practised within a framework of spiritual growth and understanding.

Yet for many stirring out in life, especially at the high-school and college level, the understandable temptation is to strike out, break the rules to show that one is indeed free, and search for the most expedient path to security, happiness, and success.

Not so easy. We have to learn more about ourselves before we can stand firm and find the strength and moral courage to make sound decisions about our future. Christ Jesus, always an individualist, issued the warning, "If a kingdom be divided against itself, that kingdom cannot stand. And if a house be divided against itself, that house cannot stand."

And will a man fare any better than a kingdom or a house if he is divided against himself? If a man truly realizes that his real identity is the spiritual expression of God, that he is the actual child of God, that he is created by God, and that there is no power on earth that can refute or reverse that fact, he will not be divided. He will know that God, divine Principle, has created him, and that he reflects the divine law and purpose in everything he does.

How does one implement this knowledge? One begins with humility, with prayer. One keeps alert to spiritual opportunities — opportunities in which one can prove his or her inseparable unity with God, the Father. One uses divine law — God's will — the law of his or her life. Prayer is actually the daily living, the daily expression, of divine Principle.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, devotes the entire first chapter of the Christian Science textbook to the important subject of prayer. She writes: "Thoughts unspoken are not unknown to the divine Mind. Desire is prayer; and no loss can occur from trusting God with our desires, that they may be moulded and exalted before they take form in words and deeds."***

It is not enough, then, to simply go to God with a request or a predetermined outline of what we hope the future will bring. Our desires must be exalted — lifted, that is, from the morass of materiality and physicality to a higher, more spiritual level. Our goals, if they are conceived within the framework of acknowledged spiritual values, are much more likely to succeed because they confirm more to reality. The individual divided against himself is one who cannot make up his mind whether to embrace spiritual reality or to succumb to what often appears to be the quicker alternative — reliance and dependence on the material way. If one chooses materiality as the basis of his life, he accepts at the same time all the limitations, disappointments, and dissatisfactions that accompany a belief in a matter world and the dominance of physicality. Security, peace of mind, self-knowledge — these cannot be found in the pursuit of purely material objectives.

This book can help you too. You can have a copy of *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* by Mary Baker Eddy. It provides a solid basis for rethinking basic assumptions. This book can help its readers understand God. It will help them look beneath the claims of material reality to the permanent truth of spiritual creation. This spiritualization of thought brings healing and a Christian purpose to living.

Miss Frances C. Carlson
Publisher's Agent
45 Grosvenor Place, 8th Floor,
London SW1 7JH

Please send me a paperback copy of *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*. (S)

Name _____
Address _____
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My cheque for £1.50 enclosed
as payment in full.

direction, happy in the knowledge of oneself as the constantly cared-for child of God, the individual who strives to live and reflect in his daily life the intelligence and goodness of God will find that he does not have to feverishly search for purposefulness or security. Man begins with a meaningful existence, and God maintains him in it. If we patiently trust Principle, the way will indeed open.

The goodness and beauty of such a combination are intimated in these words by Mrs. Eddy: "Spirit, God, gathers unformed thoughts into their proper channels, and unfolds these thoughts, even as He opens the portals of a holy purpose in order that the purpose may appear."*

*Mark 3:24, 25; **Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 1; ***Science and Health, p. 500.

A search that satisfies

Today perhaps more than at any time in recent history long-held concepts are being challenged. Beliefs about religion, about God, about health, about the very substance of things are changing. There is a searching and rethinking going on.

In a deeply satisfying way *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* by Mary Baker Eddy provides a solid basis for rethinking basic assumptions. This book can help its readers understand God. It will help them look beneath the claims of material reality to the permanent truth of spiritual creation. This spiritualization of thought brings healing and a Christian purpose to living.

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Charles W. Yost

OPINION AND...

The greatest challenge

Washington
Philip Gibbs, the celebrated World War I correspondent, once reported a curious incident which occurred on the Western front at a point where the opposing lines were close to each other and no man's land was narrow.

Above the German trench was lifted one day a large sign proclaiming: "The English Are Fools." The English, of course, peppered it with machine-guns fire. A moment later, however, another sign was raised reading: "The Germans Are Fools."

The English were puzzled. Finally a third sign was raised: "We're All Fools. Let's Go Home."

Unfortunately nobody did go home until November, 1918, after 39 million had been killed in an avoidable and useless European civil war, in addition to its immediate casualties, spawned communism, nazism, and World War II.

This story comes to mind as one reads the recent deluge of published or leaked "intelligence" reports emanating from "The Committee on the Present Danger," from a recently retired Air Force general, and from an outside panel commissioned by the CIA to review intelligence estimates concerning Soviet capabilities and intentions.

These are not actually "intelligence" reports in the sense that they convey new information about what the Soviets are doing and planning. They are ideological theses setting forth biased evaluations of information which has long been available and which has in the past been interpreted otherwise.

Most of the members both of the Committee on the Present Danger and the CIA's team of outside consultants have been prone for many years to extravagant interpretations of Soviet intentions. They are about as capable of objective judgment on these matters as the Soviet general staff would be about U.S. intentions.

On the other hand, Soviet leaders have been persistently culpable, as in many cases U.S. leaders have been in proceeding with buildups of both nuclear and conventional forces which cannot be justified as necessary to defense and which give grounds for the charge that they are seeking not parity but superiority. The stupid lengths to which the Soviets carry secrecy enables critics to level the most extravagant charges against them without refutation.

It unfortunately seems improbable that Soviets and Americans will decide one fine morning that the whole costly, dangerous, and useless competition in arms is simply foolishness and should be ended.

The next best recourse is to get on, far more vigorously and speedily than in the past, with the negotiation of strategic, conventional, and naval arms-reduction agreements and with the exercise of rigorous reciprocal restraint in the introduction of new weapons systems.

This will be the first and most important problem in foreign and military affairs with the new administration will face. On its response to this challenge is likely to rest, more or less, the judgment of history about it.

Our moderate hard-liners, having blown up the Soviet menace to untenable proportions, can be counted on to oppose any arms-control agreements or any reciprocal restraints which are not so heavily weighted in America's favor as to be wholly unattractive.

What else do they have to offer? Some utopia in which the United States is so clearly superior in all categories of arms that no one dares challenge us? That the Soviets have lost the will and ability to prevent such American predominance is entirely clear from the history of the last 45 years.

But what the hard-liners are in fact offering the American people, as the alternative to realistic arms control, is an endless escalation of ever more sophisticated, destructive, and expensive weapons on both sides, ending all too probably, whatever may be the intentions of either, in nuclear war.

Who would then be left to raise out the cellar the sign: "We're All Fools. Let's Go Home"?

— 1977 Charles W. Yost

Questions Jimmy Carter never gets asked

Melvin Maddocks

to say in the supposedly ongoing dialogue between the President and the press?

In the interests of preventing four years of total silence, we have drawn up a list of questions that nobody — not even Playboy magazine — has yet thrown at Mr. Carter. For the sake of a little drama we will ask the interviewers to identify themselves when they present their questions — and let's imagine a moderator to go between:

Moderator: Yes, you sir, the bald-headed man in the baggy white robe. . . .

First interviewer: Thank you. My name is Socrates. I'm a free-lance from Athens. My question to Mr. Carter is this: What makes a good President? I'm assuming — correct me if I'm wrong — that no one should be involved in the process of government unless he has asked himself this question, and the question behind it: What makes a good man?

Moderator: Well, yes. Yes! You've really asked quite a few questions in one, haven't you, er, er, Socrates? If you're willing to put the whole thing in writing, I'm sure Mr. Carter will be glad to answer you. Later.

Socrates: Thanks. I'll just leave a copy of "The Republic" with you on the way out.

Moderator: Good! O.K. Moving right along now, we'll take a question from the two gentlemen in front, raising their arms in sync. — are you Evans and Novak?

Second and third interviewers (in unison): No, we're Hobbes and Locke. We're almost as unlike as Evans and Novak though. We've got a syndication contract with a couple of British weeklies. Also we're negotiating translation rights with Paris daily. And speaking of contracts, we do believe in a system of checks and balances. Mr. Carter, how much executive privilege are you going to claim?

Moderator: Another, er, relevant question. All I can do is give you a copy of an old Carter speech, "Republican Arrogance in the White House: That's for a Change."

Wolf! Mr. Carter is smiling to me that he's going to scrap the last half of that speech, from the hyphen on. So . . . the next question will come from the front row, from the till, sour, uh four gentlemen in very comfortable walking shoes.

Fourth interviewer: My name is Henry Thoreau. I don't work for any paper. I don't work for anybody. In fact, I don't believe in work. But I keep a journal. My question to Mr. Carter is this: If Mr. Carter gets my country in a war I can't in all conscience support, will he put me in jail for refusing to pay part of my tax?

Moderator: Oh boy! Listen to these substantive questions. To tell you the truth, all those other questions have spoiled Mr. Carter and the rest of us. We're used to trivial questions. The public's used to trivial answers. So please . . . yes? The man from People magazine? Does Mr. Carter use waxed or unwaxed dental floss? I thought you'd never ask.

A year ago the American people knew nothing, or next to nothing, about Jimmy-Who? Today, thanks to the enterprise of what is called "news-gathering," we not only know everything about him, but practically everything about his daughter Amy (including her recipe for lemonade); his brother Billy (who does not drink Amy's lemonade); and of course his wife Rosalynn — how overinformed we are already on her taste in clothes and hair-style and the dishes she plans for the White House menu!

As for the new President's mother, we should know as much about our own.

Thanks to the cross-questioning of Barbara Walters and others, we have learned that the President plans to wear blue jeans to the White House and anticipates kicking off a square dance or two, given the suitable occasion and a first-class fiddle.

Patently, at length, and without waffling, Mr. Carter has delivered himself again and again of his opinions on such subjects as peanuts and the curve vs. the change-of-pace in softball strategy.

Now that Mr. Carter has moved in as President, what remains to be asked? True. Though she certainly tried, Miss Walters did not probe as fiercely as she might have into Carter's sleeping habits. Do the next tenants of the White House prefer plain or patterned sheets? Foam or down pillows? Are electric blankets favored? At what setting?

But surely all these questions will be asked and answered by February at the latest. Then what will be left

Joseph C. Harsch

The further danger

Attention at this time is being focused on the theory that the Soviets have as their serious goal the achievement of decisive military superiority over the United States.

The first military budget of the Carter administration will probably reflect the heightened sense of this danger.

As Americans work toward their decision on what kinds of weapons to build in order to guard against the possibility of any decisive Soviet superiority it is to be borne in mind that there is more than one danger involved.

There is, certainly, a danger in the Soviets obtaining a military position so strong that its very existence would be the determining factor in the relations of the nations of this world to one another. Decisive superiority can lead to the effect of political submission by the weaker — although it need not do so and has not always done so. The United States was itself an example during the decade of the '50s of the proposition that great and responsible powers do not always use their superiority, when they enjoy it, as a means for dominating some other great power. America behaved in that period with restraint and responsibility. It did not abuse or overuse its powers. And, incidentally, it did not commit itself beyond its resources and capabilities as it did later under Lyndon Johnson.

The restraint expressed by American policy during the '50s does not prove that the Soviets would behave with equal restraint. If they should succeed some day in obtaining the degree of superiority which belonged to the United States at that time, it is a reasonable fact that a substantial number of persons of the top levels of command in Moscow would want to use such superiority if they ever achieved it. The doctrine of communism in the manner in which President-Elect Carter handles the current doctrine of the Soviet Union for superiority.

True, during the '50s there were voices raised in Washington in favor of a so-called "preventive war." The theory was that the

United States should use its nuclear superiority while it still possessed a decisive advantage.

But President Eisenhower was firmly on all such proposals. He is said to have insisted that there is no such thing as a "preventive war," but only war. And he did not intend to have the United States make war on the Soviet Union while he was in charge.

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COMMENTARY

Japan's Prime Minister: can he stay at the top?

By Jerome Alan Cohen

If Jimmy Carter thinks that he has problems, he may want to compare notes with Japan's new Prime Minister, Takeo Fukuda. Having finally reached the top of the greasy pole after a generation in national politics and an earlier brilliant career in the Ministry of Finance, the wily 71-year-old Fukuda may soon be wondering why he ever wanted the job.

Security concerns further complicate Japan's agenda. The dominant coalition of Liberal Democratic politicians, high-level bureaucrats, business leaders and conservative commentators is extremely nervous about the Carter administration, especially its policy toward Korea, where Japanese private investment has soared to \$628 million and where Japan has long-standing psychological ties. The President has called for the removal of American nuclear weapons from South Korea and the very gradual withdrawal of U.S. ground forces after consultation with both Seoul and Tokyo. This would leave intact the U.S. defense commitment; keep American air and naval units in South Korea not only as symbols of that continuing commitment but also as tangible supplements to the ample, well-trained and well-supplied South Korean ground forces; and presumably continue American military and economic aid for at least the short run.

Moreover, the consequences of the nation's attempt to improve matters by another of its formidable export drives will challenge Fukuda's expertise in international policies as well as economics. During 1976, because of superior products and marketing techniques, Japan rolled up huge surpluses in trade with the European Economic Community (EEC) and the United States, rekindling the fires of protectionism in those countries. Tensions have also increased over the unilateral promulgation by the EEC and the U.S. as well as other nations of 200-mile fishing zones which may deprive Japan, the world's leading fishing country — which is so dependent on fish for its animal supply — of more than 40 percent of its present annual catch. In addition, Japan continues to be vulnerable to the maneuvers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), upon which it depends for almost all of its oil. It is also belatedly sensitive

to the demands of the developing world, especially the nations of Southeast Asia, that it contribute more generously to their advancement.

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Given the mixed American record in Asia and the "Nixon shock" over China policy, Japan's need for reassurance is understandable.

Fortunately the Carter administration is un-

likely to administer any shocks of its own and can be expected to appreciate the need for closely coordinating its policy on China, as well as Korea, with Japan.

Japan has its own bilateral problems with China. Its negotiation of a peace and friendship treaty with the People's Republic has long been stalled over Peking's insistence that the Carter administration repeat the joint declaration made in their 1972 normalization agreement that neither side will seek political hegemony and that both will oppose the hegemony of a third country. Under great pressure from the Soviet Union — the obvious "hub country" which the parties have in mind — the Japanese have resisted this Chinese demand.

Negotiation of a peace treaty with Moscow has also been a problem for the two decades since Russo-Japanese diplomatic relations were resumed, primarily because of the U.S.S.R.'s refusal to return four "northern territory" islands off Hokkaido, which it has occupied since the war's end. The U.S. return of Okinawa and the increasing strategic and fishing value of the northern islands have multiplied Japanese nationalist sentiments for their reintegration into Japan. Miki made no progress, and Fukuda is being pressed to do better.

There is also considerable anxiety about the possibility that the U.S. may finally break diplomatic relations with the Republic of China on Taiwan and normalize relations with the People's Republic of China, as Japan did in 1972. This concern stems from a number of sources, among them a reluctance to see the government of the late Chiang Kai-Shek lose its last major diplomatic supporter; a fear that normalization will preclude continuing American defense of Taiwan and thus jeopardize Japan's southern flank and its important economic ties to the island; and a worry that warmer Sino-American contacts may result in cooler Japanese-American and Sino-Japanese contacts.

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Fukuda's ability to cope with all these sensitive international and domestic problems is limited by his narrow margin in Parliament. The Liberal Democrats were stunned by the sharp decline in public support they suffered in December's election of the Lower House. As a result, they have only a four-vote majority and have lost control of some important committees.

Fukuda plainly cannot afford to alienate any members of his majority. Yet they are badly divided over many issues.

For example, the largest faction in his party continues to be controlled by former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, whose prosecution for bribery and other Lockheed charges is about to open but whose full involvement in the scandal has yet to emerge. If Fukuda fulfills his pledge to complete the investigation, he will surely lose the Tanaka faction's support and leave office. Yet, if he prematurely announces an end to the investigation, he will further alienate the LDP's public support and stimulate reform-minded legislators who remain within the party to follow the example of others who abandoned it prior to the election.

This summer's election of half the members of the Upper House will be crucial. Conservative control there rests upon an even narrower margin, and unless Fukuda proves more popular than expected and arrests the LDP's steady decline it will lose its slim majority. This would introduce an era of coalition politics, raising the specter of political fragmentation that could threaten the maintenance of effective democratic government in Asia's only full democracy. Fukuda's reign may be short but not sweet.

Mr. Cohen is professor of law and director of the East Asian Legal Studies Program at Harvard.

'Bread is very sensitive' in Britain

By Francis Henry

It's poor Roy Hattersley, one of Labour's chubbier ministers, now Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection! He takes over from everyone's darling Shirley Williams, tries to win favor by offering a breadcrumb in comfort to the public, and promptly gets a crusty answer from the bakers' drivers. Instead of coming down, as Mr. Hattersley intended, the price of bread goes up.

Ironically, it was not until Britain had won World War II that the authorities rationed our bread: remember the dreaded RUs, the Bread Units? And then, so as not to favor the Irish in our midst, potatoes were ruthlessly rationed.

It all shows that housekeeping is a woman's job . . .

Bread is a highly emotive commodity (if that

term doesn't lie too heavily on the stomach).

Rulers have always recognized its power over the public imagination, superior even to its place in the public diet. The Romans thought bread and circuses were the key to power (nowadays substitute television for circuses);

less than a quarter of it comes from surviving small bakers. Two years ago, the big firms

were ordered to stop their cosy price-fixing arrangements, which had assured them of comfortable profit margins. But as the value of the pound went down, and government tried to hold down the price in the shops, even the big firms felt the pinch.

Mr. Hattersley found himself obliged to let prices go up. Remember the old 8p loaf of living memory? (I speak here of the standard 28-ounce loaf — only the British could produce a standard that was one and three-quarter pounds or about .8 of a kilogram.) Well, the Secretary of State said it could not go as high as 24p for those unfortunate enough to live in the distant Hebrides, and a penny or two less for the citizens of more civilized parts; but at the same time he was removing restrictions on the discount (i.e. price cuts) that bakers could give their best retail customers.

I quote: "With variations in time, place and preliminary agreements, Mr. Smith has played this game before — with unfailing success in breaking up negotiations with Britons or black nationalists, thereby leaving himself in power." And Dr. Kissinger "now should prevent the wily Mr. Smith from exploiting his concession on black majority rule by reminding him bluntly that U.S. support still will not be forthcoming if the talks break down."</